Chapter VII

HISTORY OF EACH RESIDENCE HALL

This chapter includes a history of all of the permanent residence units occupied or under construction in the fall of 1968. Although a few events that took place in 1969 are mentioned, I have used the fall of 1968 as the cut-off date because I have used the preparatory class entering in the fall of 1868 as the beginning of the story for the first 100 years. The second 100 years begins in the fall of 1968.

With the exception of the section on the University Married Community, I have arranged the halls in the order of when they were first occupied. I have placed the married community section first because it was perhaps the most unusual event of the first 100 years of residential housing.

The history of the halls as they are described are as follows: (1) Lyon; (2) Freeman; (3) Barton; (4) Birch; (5) Friley-Hughes; (6) Welch; (7) Roberts; (8) Elm-Oak; (9) Westgate; (10) Helser; (11) Linden; (12) Buchanan; (13) Knapp-Stommes Complex; (14) Wallace-Wilson Complex; (15) Maple-Willow-Larch Complex.
The University Married Community

The occupancy of a few trailers by a few residents in January 1946, to the occupancy of over 1300 units by over 3600 people in the fall of 1968 provides a new and interesting chapter not only of residential housing but also of Iowa State University.

It is always more interesting to talk about the people of a community than about the physical facilities; therefore, before describing the history of the physical facilities occupied in what is known as the University Married Community (Pammel Court, Hawthorn Court and University Village), I shall give a brief resume' of what we shall call the "happenings".

Student Government

Of all the student government organizations that I have seen in over fifty years as an undergraduate and as a member of a university staff, the Mayor and Council arrangement which originated during the first year of Pammel Court is second to none.

The first meeting to arrange for a civic set-up in the University Married Community occurred on February 16, 1946. At the meeting which was held in the Physics Auditorium it was decided to organize the community as a civic unit. The group decided to have a Constitution and a representative body consisting of a mayor, a chairman of the council, and four council members.
Charles E. Thimmesh was elected as the first Mayor. The records show that Burton C. Hanley was the first Chairman of the Board of Directors as it was first known. W. C. Wilson was also one of the first people to act as Chairman of the Council. At that time the members of the original board were: Roger P. DeKoster, Robert L. Drexler, Robert S. Geppert and Elvin G. Powell, Jr.

The officers were to serve until the end of the spring quarter of that year. The by-laws stated that no more than one member of a family can hold an elected office. Dues consisted of voluntary contributions of fifty cents per trailer. The mayor was to act as village representative to the University and outside authorities on matters that were approved by the council. All committees appointed by the mayor were to be approved by the council.

The council was delegated to decide all issues pertinent to the administration of Pammel Court except those reserved either to University authorities or to the voters.

Council meetings were to be held every two weeks and a general meeting was to be called once per month to present amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Over the years the council has grown and has taken over many responsibilities. I remember at the first meeting that I presented a one page constitution that I had obtained from another university. Today, the Constitution and By-Laws consist of a booklet of 65 pages. In December 1946, the area was divided into four zones with a representative from each zone plus a council-at-large and a mayor,
Today there are thirteen zones with a representative from each and a Mayor elected at large. In the first year the council was the committee, today there are seven committees. In the beginning, neither the Council members nor the Mayor received pay. Today, 1968, the mayor receives fifty dollars per month and each councilman is paid twenty-five dollars per month. In the early days, they met in a small room in an old building that was built as a temporary building for a grocery store. Today they meet in a council chamber which was included when a permanent brick building was constructed for the administrative offices and maintenance shops for the married community. The mayor also has a private office in this building. At the beginning of the second century of residential housing, twenty-nine mayors had served the University Community.

Happenings

Over the years community projects, issues, tragedies and comedies have occurred as they would in any village of over 3000 people. This would make a book in itself. I feel that mention should be made, however, of some of these events because when they occurred they created great excitement. These events can be classified as (1) projects, (2) issues, (3) tragedies, (4) comedies.

Among the community projects were: (1) the establishment,
growth and failure of two cooperative grocery stores, (2) the establishment of a well equipped and staffed nursery school which received support from the town and civic organizations, thriving for several years and then a failure because of lack of support of the residents. The present nursery school (1968) came into the picture years after the first project failed.

(3) The continual fight for road improvement to control dust and finally the present black top, (4) the pressure for children's playgrounds, (5) successful rodent control after many trials, (6) free bus service for the school children after many years of residents paying for the service, (7) establishment of a coin operated laundry, (8) success in getting fair rental rates, (9) installation of electric meters for each individual unit, (10) success in getting major roof repairs for leaky buildings.

Among the many issues were (1) elimination of pets, (2) giving priorities to staff members, (3) allocating space to single graduate women, (4) forcing abandonment of space close to the units for a rodeo show, (5) traffic control.

Among the tragedies were (1) suicide of a young wife, (2) a boy drowns in the overflow creek, (3) the murder of a wife and a child, (4) a man loses his wife and three children in a car accident.

There were many comedies, of course, involving people in special situations. Some of these are unbelievable but here are a few that actually happened.
A young wife who had been married for several months was washing sheets and pillow cases. The attendant noticed that they looked quite soiled after they were removed from the washer. He asked, "Are these sheets and pillow cases some of your wedding presents?" The young wife replied that they sure were but that she just couldn't get them clean. He looked in the machine and noticed that she had not used any soap. Then he inquired as to why she hadn't used soap. "Soap!" she said, "why I thought these laundry machines were automatic."

On another occasion a young wife was telling the maintenance man that she just loved waffles but she couldn't get her new waffle iron to work. So the maintenance man said, "You go ahead and fix waffles and let me watch and maybe we can find the trouble." The young wife almost caused a heart failure for the maintenance man when she filled both the top and the bottom of the waffle iron with batter. Batter was scattered over most of the apartment.

On yet another occasion, a call came in to the service department for someone to come over and check the refrigerator, the complaint being that the machine ran all of the time and frosted over. The maintenance man went over and there she was in front of the refrigerator with the door wide open and ironing. The maintenance man said if you will close the door of the refrigerator it won't frost over. She replied, "But how do you expect me to keep cool while I am ironing?"
On another occasion the maintenance man was called out of bed at 2:00 a.m. and was told the roof was leaking. The maintenance man said, "I am like the 'hillbilly', when it's raining you can't fix the leak and when it isn't leaking there is no need to fix it." The young wife was quite taken back and said, "But how will I keep the water out of my tapioca?" He said, "Can't you move it?" "Oh!", she said, "I never thought of that."

Pammel Court 1946

The increase in the enrollment at Iowa State College after World War II caused the most critical housing situation in the history of the college. Veterans of World War II returned to Iowa State at the beginning of winter quarter of 1946 in numbers far beyond expectations. Many of these veterans were married and this further complicated the problem because it meant finding places for the families of the students.

The development of Pammel Court came as an answer to this need. Mr. B. H. Platt, business manager and Mr. Ben W. Schaefer, superintendent of the physical plant, were appointed to check on the availability of housing units that could be moved to Iowa State College. They obtained trailer units and demountable houses from World War II housing projects located in Wisconsin and Nebraska.

An area to be known as Pammel Court was reserved near the
present radio tower and communications building for the establishment of a housing area for married students. It was called Pammel Court because it fronted on Pammel Drive. Pammel Drive had been named for L. H. Pammel who had developed one of the nations foremost teaching and research programs in botany and also had initiated one of the nations first programs in bacteriology. He was also recognized for his energetic promotion of Iowa's state park program. Pammel State Park and Pammel Woods were also named in his honor.

The first units erected in Pammel Court were trailers and a few of them were ready for occupancy in January 1946. On June 25, 1946, I reported to President Friley that the following units would be available for married students - 152 trailers, 50 demountable houses, 50 quonset huts to house two couple each, and 65 lots where privately owned trailers and houses might be located. By July 13, 1946, a total of 217 housing units, including the 65 privately owned units, were occupied and by September 1946, 367 families occupied units in Pammel Court.

In the meantime, the College had obtained 734 aluminum barrack units (534 two-bedroom units and 200 one-bedroom units) and every effort was being made to have these ready by the fall of 1946. The buildings, completely erected, were furnished by the Federal Housing Authority under the Lanham Act. Utilities, roads, walks and drainage were installed by the College. None were available until January 1947, however, and then only about 60 units. As fast as
these units were ready for occupancy, families moved in, but it wasn't until the middle of fall quarter 1947, that all units were occupied. Another 29 demountable houses became available during the academic year, 1947-48.

I reported on July 16, 1947, that the number of units available in Pammel Court at the beginning of the fall quarter would be 1032 or approximately five times the number available at the beginning of the fall quarter 1946. Although applications for units at Pammel Court were closed on June 1, 1947, 500 requests for housing were still unfilled and were on the waiting list for the fall quarter of 1947. The physical plant at Pammel Court, at its peak, consisted of:

- 152 trailers
- 50 quonset huts (2 families each)
- 79 demountable houses
- 734 metal barracks (534 two bedroom, 200 one bedroom)
- 65 private lots

The first trailer was decommissioned on February 13, 1950 and all trailers were decommissioned by July 1, 1952. All of the quonset units were decommissioned by the end of 1960. Several of these units are still in existence at this day (May 1968) and are used for storage.

All of the demountable houses and barracks on the south side of the Northwestern railroad were removed by the end of 1967.

The number of units still being used for housing in north and east Pammel at this date (May 1968) are 668.
Several trips to inspect apartments for married students and much discussion took place before the plan and arrangement for Hawthorn Court was adopted. Leonard Wolf, Head of Architecture at that time, and Ray Crites, a graduate assistant, had some rather definite ideas and were instructed by Dr. Hilton, president of Iowa State at the time, to bring in plans indicating what they thought should be built. They were given about ten days to formulate plans and to present them to the committee which consisted of Dr. Hilton, Mr. Platt, Mr. Schaefer, Dr. Schilletter, Mr. Wolf and Mr. Crites.

The plans had an immediate appeal and were adopted. The next question concerned the site. It was agreed that ten acres of pasture land being used by the animal husbandry department (now animal science) and located north and east of Stange Road would be the best area, not only for nearness to the campus but also because of the level land. Dr. Hilton, after much resistance by the Animal Husbandry Department, prevailed upon them to vacate the area.

The bids for 96 units of Hawthorn #1 were taken on April 5, 1956 and the total cost of the project, when completed, was $703,518.35 or about $7328.31 per apartment. The first units were occupied in October of 1956. All units were completed early in 1957. Lindholm Lumber Company of Audubon, Iowa was awarded the contract.

The apartments were an immediate success even though there were many items that needed changing before constructing another group.
Two articles occurring in the Iowa State Daily during the summer of 1956 indicate some of the thoughts concerning the new apartments. One article, "Apartments Are Like Trees", gives reason for the name, Hawthorn. A portion of the article reads as follows, "According to Dr. J. C. Schilletter, director of residence, the name Hawthorn falls within the pattern of naming some of the college buildings, such as the women's residence halls, for trees. The Hawthorn tree is noted for its compactness, sturdiness and its brightly colored fruit. The new student apartments will embody these same characteristics through being well constructed and attractive, according to Schilletter."

It was further emphasized at the time that the community approach developed by Ray Crites, college staff architect who designed the apartments and the arrangements, was important.

Another article in the Iowa State Daily on July 19, 1956, has the heading, "Color Gives Individuality to New Hawthorn Apartments".

Due to the success of the first group of 96 units, it was decided early in 1958 to construct another group of 100 units to the east and south of the original location. Bids were taken on September 10, 1958, and the units were occupied in September 1959. The general contract bid was $600,466.65, but the total cost of the project was $741,538.09 or $7415.38 per apartment. The construction contract was awarded to Gethmann Construction
Company of Gladbrook, Iowa.

The plan and arrangement for Hawthorn #2 was the same except for changes in minor items as follows - 26 architectural items, 11 plumbing items, 4 electrical items and 4 heating items. The above unit costs included all related expense such as utilities, drives, walks, landscaping, equipment, architect's fees and inspection.

University Village - 1965, 1968

When the opportunity to buy 80 acres of land northeast of the eastern part of the University golf course and parallel to the east side of Stange Road, at the then very reasonable price of $1200 per acre, was presented to the University there was some hesitation about purchasing the land. However, the need for land to expand the units for married students was apparent and since this land was close to both the city storm and sanitary sewers and city water and close to the new city high school and a shopping center, arrangements were soon made to borrow the money to buy the property.

University Village 1965

After Savage and VerPloeg were selected as architects for the project it was decided that before they would present any plans they would inspect housing units at other universities. In March of 1964, Savage, Hotchkiss (University architect),
Benson and myself visited the following universities - Wisconsin, Illinois, Purdue, Indiana and Ohio.

Preliminary plans were drawn and mock-up units constructed in the basement of Helser Hall. These mock-up units were inspected by a committee of married students from the University married areas and by many staff members including residence hall staff, physical plant staff and others. Changes were suggested and after many trial mock-ups the plan of the units now occupying the first phase were adopted.

Even with all the effort to get a plan that would satisfy the majority, a letter criticizing the administration's miscalculations of needs appeared in the Iowa State Daily on May 19, 1965 - even before the units were completed. The letter was repeated in the Ames Daily Tribune. The statements, of course, created comments and discussions asking why the administration had not done more investigating before these units were built. This comment is inserted here to set the record straight and to call attention to the fact that the administration did make a thorough investigation and did consult all interested parties before approving the final plans. A brief history of the problem of housing married students and a description of the first University Village units follows:

Iowa State University, like most colleges and universities after World War II, faced the problem of housing married students. Again, like many schools, it used emergency facilities of trail-
ers, quonset huts, pre-fab houses and metal barrack apartments to house married students. All of these emergency units, with the exception of approximately 700 barrack apartments, had been vacated by the fall of 1968. The University plans to replace all of the emergency facilities within the next nine years.

The number of married students has increased steadily since 1948 and in the fall of 1968 there were 3170 married students enrolled in the University. Projections for the future are based upon an estimated 20 percent of the total enrollment being married or approximately 4400 married students enrolled in the fall of 1975. Ten years ago the University established the objective of housing 50 percent of the total number of married students in the University. The project of 300 units was the first step in the long range projection to house 2200 married students in University housing by 1975.

The architectural firm of Savage and VerPloeg of Des Moines, Iowa, established the following goals as the first approach to the project.

1. A project cost that would allow the units to be rented in the neighborhood of $85 per month.
2. A net area of 630 sq. ft. per apartment.
3. An area density that minimized the extent to roads and utilities and allowed space for future development of the site to an ultimate 1000 apartment units.
4. A distinction in design and arrangement that did not create a monotony of regimented repetition.
After visiting many married student projects we finally decided on a "town house" living unit.

Description of Project

The following description of the project is the description that the architects gave to the Board of Regents when approval of the project was requested.

The original phase of this project consists of 300 units and included 268 "town house" type of living units, 24 two-bedroom apartments and 8 one-bedroom apartments.

Living units and services were designed to achieve residential character with the much desired privacy that is normally absent from a high density population development. Private courts are provided for each "town house" unit to allow space for items of personal use that can cause a cluttered look in a project of this nature. (Example: bicycle, children's toys, tricycles, barbecue gear, clothes lines, etc.)

Buildings varied in size and assembly and were arranged to provide clusters around landscaped community play areas. Because of its site contour, it was necessary to use stone retaining walls forming terraced levels in some areas between buildings.

The parking areas provide space for one car per apartment plus an additional 20 percent space for visitors. The parking areas are off the main streets and most of the areas allow the tenant to park near his apartment. All parking areas, streets and sidewalks are lighted.

Town House (Type A)

The "town house" living unit is a two story unit with a private 12'x14' front entrance court. The living room, kitchen, dining area, furnace closet and other storage areas are located on the ground floor. Two bedrooms, bath and storage closets are located on the second floor.

The common wall between each apartment is a 5½" exposed brick which minimized the sound transmission (about 50 decibel loss). It also acts as a structural wall and should require a minimum of maintenance.

The second floor construction consists of a concrete flat slab and a 4" solid wood deck roof. The concrete slab provides part of the permanent fire resistive structure and it is finished to act as ceiling for the first floor. The floor surface of
the second floor is covered with asphalt tile.

The living room, 10'6"x13'0", is open to a dining area and kitchen and has a glass sliding door to the rear of the apartment. The kitchen has 10'6" of counter, range and refrigerator space as well as space for the tenant's own washer. The entrance adjacent to the kitchen is directly accessible to the second floor, to the kitchen and to the living room without cross traffic to any room.

The two bedrooms, one 8'x10'4" and one 8'x12', take advantage of space caused by the sloping mansard roof and allows for comfortably sized sleeping areas.

The bathroom, 5'x7', is centrally located on the second floor to accommodate economy of plumbing and easy access from all spaces in the apartment.

The total net area for each "town house" unit is 775 sq. ft. as measured at the inside perimeter of the apartment. Gross area, including walls, is 875 sq. ft.

Units are designed in pairs to use common plumbing and chimney stacks. One interior roof drain is then provided for each two units.

Interiors of the unit will show exposed brick partition walls with all other partitions of gypsum board. Cabinets, stairs and doors are of wood, the cabinets a natural wood and the doors are wood without trim. The floor is a concrete flat slab covered with asphalt tile.

The exterior is 2 1/3"x12" brick at the ground floor and has treated wood cedar shingles on a mansard roof at the second floor. All wood trim is cypress with copper at the roof edge.

**Apartment Building (Type B)**

The type "B" building is a two story apartment house with two one bedroom and two, two bedroom apartments on the ground floor and four two bedroom apartments on the second floor. Construction is similar to the "town house" with concrete slab floor, but the roof structure changes using wood roof trusses and wood cedar shingle roof. Side walls of the second floor are vertical cypress boards and battens.

Each two bedroom apartment has the same space and features as the "town house" with the exception of the private court and all spaces of each apartment are on the same floor. One stair serves four apartments and a second exit goes to a balcony for second floor units and to grade for the first floor units.

Storage, other than in the apartment, is available to each resident at stair halls or at the end of the building unit.

Entrance to the stair halls is by a small bridge to the second floor from the front or by a grade entrance at the rear of the building. The bridge entrance adds interest to the project at minimum cost and effectively uses the steep contour of the site.
The total net area per one bedroom apartment is 451 sq. ft. and 522 sq. ft. for the two bedroom apartment, as measured at inside perimeter of the apartment. This building type is used in 8 apartments per building only in four buildings.

Bids were taken on August 4, 1964 and the total project budget amounted to $3,166,000 or an overall cost of $10,950 per apartment. The general contract was awarded to Knudson and Sons of Des Moines.

Summary

The original student rental rate was $80 per month with a refrigerator and gas stove provided in the unit. The tenant provided all of his own furniture and drapes and paid all utilities except water.

The first units were occupied in November 1965 and all 300 units were occupied by September 1, 1966.

Phase II, University Village

The second phase of this project included 200 two bedroom apartments, a laundry building, and an administrative-maintenance building. This was bid on March 30, 1967 and the total cost of the project was $3,120,000 and was awarded to the Weitz Company of Des Moines.

The apartment units are quite similar to the first group. Some improvements were made, but nothing of major importance was changed.

The laundry building is a one story structure with concrete slab on grade with wood roof trusses and a wood shingle roof. Side walls are glass and wood panels using horizontal
cypress boards. The general character of this building corresponds well with the character that was established in the original village.

The administrative-maintenance building was needed for years. The administrative office was originally located in one of the temporary aluminum barracks buildings and the shops were located in temporary buildings at various places in the project. This combination building is a one story structure similar in character to that established throughout the entire project. It contains the administrative offices for the manager and other office help, the maintenance shops for the painters, carpenters, plumbers and other maintenance help, plus a storage room for maintenance supplies. It also contains a meeting room for the U.M.C. Council and an office for the mayor.

The first units of Phase II were occupied in July 1968 and all 200 were occupied in September 1968.

All of the streets in these two projects were named for former mayors of the University Married Community.
In August 1913, Thomas Sloss, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, was authorized to put in shape for use as an annex to Margaret Hall a house which had been purchased from Professor Holden. This new addition was to be designated as Margaret Hall Annex. It was located just north of the Marston House and was renamed West Gate Cottage. Later, it became Georgia White House and now is occupied by the campus chief of police, Fred Tonne, and located behind agricultural engineering building.

Four months later, President Pearson again presented a statement showing the serious difficulties encountered in providing rooms for the increasing number of students, especially young women. The limit of available accommodations in Ames had been reached. The impression was getting out through the state that students should not come to this college because suitable living quarters were not to be found. More and more parents of girls in school were demanding that rooms be afforded with college supervision.

Already the women students in Margaret Hall were living in crowded conditions. Fire dangers were serious in the building which was not equipped to take care of the problem. In response to these facts, the President finally received authorization from the Legislature to erect an addition to Margaret Hall, not to exceed $55,000 in cost. However, controversy arose over the in-
terpretation of the meaning of "addition" in the phrase, "and an addition to Margaret Hall at not to exceed $55,000" as was set out by the 34th General Assembly. It was the opinion of many that it would be unwise and uneconomical to enlarge the then present Margaret Hall. That there was a vital need for future housing plans, however, was evidenced by the fact that about 100 students were reported to have gone home due to lack of rooms.

After considerable correspondence, the Attorney General informed the Board of Education that it was the intention of the Legislature that the $55,000 be expended either for a separate building or for an addition to Margaret Hall. In March 1914, a site near Lincoln Way Cottage was chosen for the two story building of either Gothic or Colonial architecture and the choice was to be made by the President and the architect. The location was later changed and West Hall, now known as Lyon Hall, was built as the first unit of a new residence hall program.

The final location of Lyon Hall was the center of many conferences and controversies. The choice centered about locations on the south side of the campus, Margaret Hall site or north of the new chemistry building. The south side of the campus did not offer a suitable building spot large enough for a group of women's halls planned for the future. Moreover, landscape authorities planned to keep the south side of the campus free from large structures and make it a sort of park. Margaret Hall site was not considered desirable because it was intended ultimately to erect a great audi-
torium on approximately the ground then occupied by the hall. It was also held objectionable to annex new fireproof structures to the old dormitory.

The sites to the north of the chemistry building were not looked on with favor because the college was growing in that direction and women's residence halls there would be, in time, surrounded by laboratories and similar structures.

The women's committee on housing of women students favored as its first choice for a site, the location of the old veterinary building on the south side where the Memorial Union now stands, but that was considered too small. Its next choice was the location east of the Knoll on a tract of land then occupied in part by the residences of professors. This location issue was a keen one and aroused vigorous discussion before it was dropped.

The state architect submitted plans for a large barrack-type building or a row of buildings to house all the girls on campus. A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed over this plan. Such a group of buildings would be entirely out of harmony with the other buildings on the campus. It was felt, too, that the large residence hall system was never an entire success.

Forty eight out of fifty votes cast were in favor of a cottage system. This would consist of a series of separate halls housing a small number of students, each hall complete with its own dining room and parlors. The question was referred to a committee on grounds. The committee was to present views of the faculty to the
State Board of Education the week of March 18, 1914, at which meeting the question was to be decided. This did not materialize, but at a meeting in Iowa City about March 24, the Board of Education decided to locate the new residence hall across the street from the Knoll. The long axis of the building was to extend north and south with the main entrance at the north end and facing the west. The building was to be two stories high. The architect prepared an attractive design entirely free from the cold, formal features that characterized the first plans.

Before the new building was constructed, however, it was necessary that the emergency need for housing facilities be met. In August 1914, Mrs. William Beardshear sold her house, now known as Lincoln Way Cottage, to the college for $8,000. About 20 young women were housed in this building until the fall of 1928 when it became an emergency annex for housing hall employees.

Realizing that one building could not possibly house all the new women students who wanted to enter Iowa State College at that time, the building and business committee recommended that two additional units be added to the new residence hall plan at the cost of $120,000. The board architect was asked to draw tentative plans and specifications for the building. This plan, for some unexplained reason, was never carried out.

The new residence hall, costing $61,800 was patterned after the colonial style. It was opened the second semester of the year 1914-15 with Mrs. Reta V. Minteer as first chaperone. The building,
which was fireproof up to and including the attic floor, was a credit to the architects. It was arranged excellently and had a low cost per occupant. The hall was originally meant to house 74 women students, but on July 15, 1915 the top floor was finished to accommodate 26 more girls. No attention was given to naming the hall until 2 years later when it was officially called West Hall. On October 7, 1928, the name of Lyon Hall was approved by the State Board of Education.

Of historical interest in Lyon Hall is the painting which hangs over the fireplace in the center parlor. When the hall was completed, Dean E. W. Stanton wrote to James James, a graduate of Iowa State College, asking him if he would like to place some memorial to his wife in the new hall. Mrs. James, the former Isabelle Gaston, was an outstanding student on the Iowa State College campus. Mr. James replied that if he were sent the correct measurements he would have an appropriate picture painted to be placed about the fireplace. The painter, Frank Miller was a protege of Mr. James and a student in France. Later, as the paintings of Mr. Miller became better known, a value of $5000 was placed on the picture he painted for Lyon Hall.

During the time of the first housemother in Lyon Hall, the traditional White Breakfast, a candlelight service was held each year on the Sunday before Christmas vacation. It was later initiated in all of the halls. The first White Breakfast was held on December 17, 1918. This tradition has now been eliminated.
During the depression the enrollment of the college suffered. Lyon Hall was closed winter, spring and fall quarters of 1933 and winter and spring quarters of 1934. At that time there were only three women's residence halls in use -- Freeman, Barton and Welch (East and West).

When the navy took over the men's residence halls in the summer of 1942, Lyon Hall was used by men students for that summer. The following summer, 1943, the Navy V-12 training program was begun at Iowa State and at this time Lyon Hall became known as a ship, its floors were called decks and other nautical terms were used. All the furnishings from the parlors were carefully packed and stored. The student room furnishings were left in preparation for occupation by the navy.

When the Lyon Hall girls returned to school in the fall of 1943, they retained their identity as Lyon Hall girls, but they were moved in to two fraternity houses, the Delta Tau Delta house at 101 Hyland and the Sigma Chi house at 125 Hyland, and in to eight private rooming houses west of the campus. At the close of the fall quarter of 1943, the number of rooming houses was reduced to three. In the spring quarter of 1944, the girls in the three private homes returned to residence hall life but this time to Oak Hall.

Life in the small groups during 1943-44 was different from previous years in Lyon Hall, but the girls took the changes in their stride even under these handicaps of division. Friendships
formed in the small groups became very close, yet the girls were anxious for the time when they could return to a unified group in one hall.

After World War II, Lyon Hall again housed women students with the exception of the summer of 1954 and it continued to house women until the fall of 1957. In the summer of 1954, men were moved to Lyon Hall because the Friley Hall dining room and kitchen were being renovated and expanded. The men ate in the Birch-Welch dining rooms. The Lyon Hall kitchen was used to prepare the food that was catered to the 4-H Camp near Madrid, Iowa.

With the opening of Linden Hall and Helser Hall in the fall of 1957, there was enough housing to allow the conversion of Lyon Hall into housing for graduate men, a need that had been felt for many years. Comments made by the men and an article in the *Iowa State Daily* of October 18, 1957, indicate that even with the inconveniences of lack of shower facilities and of lighting for mirrors, that the men enjoyed living in Lyon Hall and said that they liked the arrangement. Although food service was not a part of the contract, more than half of the 114 men elected to buy meal tickets and eat with the women in Linden Hall. The graduate men continued to live in Lyon Hall until the fall of 1963 when they were moved to MacDonald House of Helser Hall for one year. Buchanan Hall became available for graduate students the following fall.

Women again occupied the hall until the spring of 1964 when the hall was vacated to allow a complete renovation. The women were
moved to vacancies which existed in the other halls. Sorority women were allowed to move to their respective houses if they requested it.

The complete renovation of the hall included replacing the wiring, replacing all plumbing, removing lavatories from the rooms, expanding and renovating all bathrooms, replacing all floor tile, installing new locks on all doors, converting the dining room into permanent students rooms, purchasing new room equipment, and building a kitchenette in the hall director's apartment. The project budget approved on February 11, 1964 was for $125,000.

Although many things remained to be done, the women moved back in to the hall in September 1964. The renovated hall provided rooms as follows - 11 singles, 47 doubles, 4 triples and 1 quad.

Lyon Hall was originally named West Hall. Its present name was in honor of Mary Lyon who founded Mt. Holyoke College, the first school of higher education for women. It was first named Mary B. Lyon Hall, but later the name was shortened to Lyon Hall. In 1968, Lyon Hall was organized into houses with the following names - Barker and Harwood.
On the heels of the opening of West Hall in January 1915, came the plans for a second residence hall in July of the same year. The building was to be of the same colonial style and the arrangement was similar to West Hall. It was limited in cost to $60,000 of which $3,000 was to be paid from the room rent fund. The exact location was set forth at a distance of 200 feet east of West Hall with the long axis north and south and a trifle north from the present building. The service side was wisely placed facing the court formed between the two buildings. The Board and the architect were cognizant of the increasing demand for new residence halls in the near future, so they made plans for locations of the next residence halls to be placed in like manner around this court. It is interesting to note that construction on this building began at precisely the same time that the college was able to accept Dr. Noyes' generous offer to finance the lake on campus that is today known as "Lake LaVerne".

It was not without a great deal of difficulty that this residence hall was finally completed at a cost of $64,234.38. Everything progressed very smoothly until March 1916, when the building and business committee reported that the construction company had not been able to pay either for the labor or for the materials that had been delivered to the site. The State Board of Education served a three day notice on the company to proceed with the construction,
but still the company made no move and at the end of the grace period, Thomas Sloss, superintendent of buildings and grounds, took possession of all tools, appliances and materials on the premises. Mr. Sloss was also instructed that all other equipment needed be purchased and all necessary labor be employed to proceed with the completion of the building according to plans. The construction company was informed that such steps had been taken and that progress on the building would be continued with all expenses necessary to complete the contract to be charged against the company. Fortunately, the labor previously engaged by the company came back to work and soon had the hall under construction again.

The building, completed in 1916, was designed to house 93 young women. Mildred Walls, sister of Florence Walls, was in charge of the dining room. The price of board in all three residence halls was raised to $3.75 a week from the $3.50 charged in 1916. Eleanor Overholt was appointed first matron of the hall at a salary of $50 per month.

Little is recorded of the normal activities of the new halls because in the fall of 1918 all of the girls were busy supporting war activities. Recreation rooms were turned over to the Red Cross, Freeman Hall girls were having military drill, social events were kept simple and inexpensive and balances from the social fund were turned over to the war chest. But the climax was reached when a war fund drive was made in early November 1918. On the final day
East (Freeman) and West (Lyon) halls were leading all of the women's residence halls in pledges. The rivalry between the two was intense. East was in the lead and when West heard this, the girls decided to bring their pledges up to $1000. Then East Hall girls increased their amount and again the West Hall girls increased their pledges. This occurred several times and the contest finally ended with East Hall having pledged $1291 and West Hall $1240. The campus women pledged a total of $6,462 for war purposes.

Having pledges so generously, many of the girls of East (Freeman) and West (Lyon) Halls began asking for work to enable them to pay their pledges. Sewing, manicuring, sweeping, washing and ironing were services advertised. One girl offered "A Mother's Care at 5¢ a week -- I will close your windows and turn on your heat at 6:00 a.m. every morning all winter for 5¢ a week". The girls of East Hall planned a bazaar and made the articles to be sold during the time they were in quarantine because of the flu epidemic in 1918.

The temporary name of East Hall was continued until the fall of 1928 when at a meeting of the Board of Education on October 9, 1928, all the new halls were renamed. East Hall became Alice Freeman Hall, shortened in 1939 to Freeman Hall, at which time copper name plates were placed on the halls.

Because of the increasing demand for another cooperative hall, Freeman was organized as such in the fall of 1931. Cooperative living had existed at Iowa State College since 1924. The girls in the first cooperative house, West Gate Cottage later changed to
Georgia White Cottage, were selected from applications stating that they had had the necessary experience for group living and were adaptable to it. Economic need then was not the deciding factor, although it was taken into consideration. In 1928, so many girls wished to be in a cooperative that Barton Hall was opened with 65 girls and some misgivings as to whether such a large number could work together.

After three successful years in Barton Hall, cooperative living was extended to Freeman Hall with the same general organization that had been worked out in Georgia White Cottage and Barton Hall. The same standards of high scholarship were maintained and the loving cup often traveled to the Freeman Hall mantel as did cups showing high athletic attainments. The social life, consisting of dinners for faculty friends, teas, open houses and the annual formal dinner and dance, was observed in the cooperative halls just as in all the other women's halls.

The number of girls participating in the cooperative program increased from 21 in Georgia White Cottage in 1924, to 93 in Freeman in 1931, 115 in 1938 and 138 in 1943, with corresponding increases at Barton Hall. A third small house, Ridgeway Cottage, opened for 28 girls in the fall of 1941, but it continued as such for only one year.

Cooperative work was discontinued in the fall of 1943 when all of the women's residence halls were taken over by the men in uniform. Freeman was occupied by the army on September 1, 1943. The men
stationed there were R.O.T.C. men who had taken their basic training and were continuing their college work until they were admitted to Officers Candidate School. Many of them left in December of 1943 and were replaced by V12's. The girls who had signed up for Freeman Hall were placed in Ridgeway House, Atkinson Lodge and Club VaLerne with Mrs. Katherine McDonald at Ridgeway House acting as the director of the entire Freeman group. The women of Freeman returned to their hall in the spring of 1944.

In January of 1967, the women of Freeman Hall were moved to Maple Hall in order to completely renovate the hall. A combination bid was taken to include both Barton and Freeman Halls and the renovations were quite similar. All plumbing was replaced, bathrooms remodeled, lavatories removed from rooms, electrical wiring and outlets replaced, the old kitchen was remodeled into a coin operated laundry room and kitchenette, the dining room converted to permanent student rooms, the elevator electrified and a kitchenette added to the resident advisor's apartment. The entire hall was redecorated including new drapes, carpet, reupholstering of all furniture in the public lounges, all corridors were carpeted and the hall was equipped with all new room furniture. At the beginning of fall quarter 1967, the hall contained 12 single, 35 double and 14 triple rooms. It was divided into two houses - Busse and Vollner. The cost of renovation, equipment, drapes, etc. was approximately $248,000.

Freeman Hall, originally East Hall, was named in honor of Alice Freeman, alumnus of the University of Michigan and later president of Wellesley. She was a source of great inspiration for all women.
Barton Hall 1918

Before the second residence hall was completed in 1916, floor plans had been made in June for another hall, but the bids offered in October were rejected. They were all higher than the State Board of Education wished to pay. Thomas Sloss was again given the construction job, including heating, plumbing, wiring and lighting, with the understanding that when the building was ready for occupancy the entire cost was not to exceed $53,200. In September 1917, because of the increased cost of building materials and labor, Superintendent Sloss declared he was unable to complete the hall within the agreed price. It was raised to $59,000 to be paid from the building fund on hand. This price was still within the limit of $60,000 which had been approved by the Legislature.

In February, the finance committee obtained permission from the executive council of the State of Iowa to expend an additional amount of $9,600 in order to complete the building, making the total cost of $68,000. In March 1918, the third residence hall, known as South Hall, was completed. It accommodated 65 women and Mrs. Clara Peebles was the first matron.

The building was a four-story, red brick, colonial style structure with 28 double rooms, 8 single rooms and 2 suites of two rooms each and bath. The rooms provided for social purposes were a well furnished parlor, a reception room and a recreation
hall. The latter occupied the middle section of the third floor of the building until about 1939, at which time it was remodeled into 6 student rooms suitable for housing 12 girls. This made a total capacity of 84 women. The service unit consisted of a large kitchen at either end of which was a pleasant, well lighted dining room, all located on the ground floor. Two laundry rooms were also provided.

In September 1928, Barton Hall was selected for use as the new cooperative hall when the facilities of the former cooperative cottage proved inadequate. The purpose of the organization was to provide living at a low cost for women to whom economy was an expediency in being able to continue their college work. The women paid room rent equivalent to that paid in other women's residence halls but prepared and served their meals together. The program developed so successfully that it soon became necessary to arrange for another and a larger hall to accommodate qualified residents.

Since the original group of 65 women entered Barton Hall, the hall had been filled to capacity each year. Students participating acquired valuable training through cooperative activities. The plan served as an excellent laboratory where theories learned in the classroom were put into use and good work habits were established. Many were enabled to remain in college by this opportunity to reduce their living expenses. Buying foodstuffs in quantity and saving the price of household and kitchen help accounted for
the saving. The women were chosen from applicants who seemed
to qualify best as to scholarship, character and financial need.
The later capacity of 93 students, obtained by opening ground
floor rooms to the girls, still left a waiting list of applicants.

The entire cooperative program was first set up by the hall
director, Mrs. Minnie Perry, a woman trained in home economics.
In later years, the guidance of a dietitian or food supervisor
was added. The hall director originally divided the women into
eight working groups with each group or committee having a chair-
man whose duty was to organize the work at hand and divide it
equally among the women in her group. A chairman served 6 weeks.

Four committees had charge of the cleaning and dusting of
the hall, stairways, living rooms and bathrooms. Two groups pre-
pared breakfast and luncheon and two had charge of the dinner.
Each person was responsible for one duty for a week. The weeks
of cleaning and the weeks of cooking were alternated among the
groups.

Various changes were made in the organization in Barton Hall.
Institutional methods were substituted for small-quantity methods
wherever possible saving time and energy. The number of committees
was changed from eight to ten with six or seven women on a com-
mittee. This arrangement permitted the girls to have every fifth
week as a rest period when they were free from duty in the house.
This reduction in the number of girls on a committee brought about
a better utilization of the working time and increased the speed
of the work.

Concerning the meal preparation, the girls who had the duty of preparing the breakfast arose at 6:00 a.m. and the meal was served at 6:45 a.m. Every girl was expected to be present at the morning meal. The dishes were cleared away and the advance preparations were made for luncheon before the eight o'clock class appointments. Usually two or three members of the cooking committees were girls without 11:00 o'clock classes and the luncheon was completed in time for service at 12:05. The dishes were washed and put away by 1:00 p.m. At noon the dinner committees made early preparations for the evening meal and assembled again at 5:30 p.m. in order to serve the dinner at 6:00 p.m. By approximately 7:00 p.m., the dishes were done and the committee free. The time spent on household duties averaged about ninety minutes a day per girl.

The coveted scholarship cup was won repeatedly by the women of this hall and in this the pride of the women was the greatest. A grade average of 2.00 was required for cooperative residence. The high scholarship record indicates that the duties of cooperative organization did not interfere with class work nor with extra-curricular activities. Twenty percent of the residents were members of honorary organizations and several were members of two or more such groups.

The women enjoyed the same opportunity for social life as women in the other residence halls such as dance exchanges, for-
mal dances in conjunction with the other halls each winter quarter and entertainment of guests both for formal and informal dinners.

In the war effort of World War I, Barton women held to their usual high standard of achievement by turning in loving cups to the war metal scrap drive, enrolling in the Ambulance Driving Course, assisting in a casualty station, working on the war salvage committee and health council, and carrying on an intensive war bond and stamp drive.

In April 1943, in line with the war changes being made on the campus, Barton girls moved and their hall was occupied by Navy Air Cadets. Some lived in Lincoln Way Cottage and some were absorbed by the other halls. In the fall of 1943, they were divided into three groups and housed in three fraternities that were leased by the college for this purpose. Headquarters for the group were at the Sigma Pi House. The cooperative plan, of necessity, had been discontinued for the time but the good fellowship and earnest endeavor of the women in their activities remained in the full Barton Hall spirit. They returned to their hall at the close of the spring quarter in 1944.

In January 1967, the women of Barton Hall were moved to Maple Hall in order to complete renovation and refurbish the hall. All plumbing was replaced, bathrooms were remodeled and expanded, lavatories removed from the rooms, electrical wiring replaced, new furniture was placed in all of the rooms, and a
kitchenette for the hall director's apartment was installed. The ground floor, which contained an apartment, cook's rooms, two small dining rooms, a kitchen storage room and a candy room, was completely redesigned. The dining rooms and apartment were converted into permanent student rooms and the old kitchen into a recreation room. Walls were torn out and the old storage and laundry rooms were converted into a modern coin operated laundry.

The entire hall was repainted, the lounges recarpeted and re-decorated, all furniture was re-upholstered, and the corridors were carpeted for the first time. The elevator was electrified. The total cost was approximately $235,000. When re-opened in the fall of 1967, the hall contained eight single, thirty-seven double and eleven triple student rooms. It was organized into houses in 1968 with the following names: Anders and Tappan.

Barton Hall was originally known as South Hall. The State Board of Education renamed the building on October 9, 1928 in honor of Clara Barton, founder and first president of the American Red Cross, and also known for her leadership and service as a nurse during the Civil War.
Birch Hall 1923, 1925

Respect for women of the college on the part of the men, hats off when the college song is played, a definite time for quiet and study, were customs on the Iowa State College campus mentioned by President Pearson at the fall convocation the year ground was broken for the first wing of Birch Hall. That was September 1922. The early 1920's saw an active and very progressive building program develop at Iowa State. This included the library, home economics building and the Memorial Union. These years also saw the continuation of construction in the women's residence hall plan. In March 1922, the State Board of Education approved that a fund from the general building fund and the room rent fund be allowed for the first wing of a dormitory to complete the third corner of the growing quadrangle.

In the early fall of that year the president suggested that the girls select a tree after which the residence hall would be named - subject to the approval of the State Board of Education. The birch tree was chosen and Birch Hall took its place among Iowa State College residence halls, with a slight interruption during 1937-38, when it was known as Mary B. Welch East. With the completion of the quadrangle and the formal naming of Roberts Hall, it was decided officially to re-establish the name, Birch Hall.

Birch Hall was organized in to houses in 1968 with the following names: Anderson, Bates and Tompkins.
Birch Hall housed 32 girls at first, during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24, but the final capacity was 153 girls when the hall was completed in 1925. The original appropriation was large enough to permit completion of the north wing only. The final cost of the entire building was $185,000. The remainder of the hall was constructed while girls were living in the north wing. There was one entrance—the north door of the ground floor. This arrangement made it necessary for all callers to pass through the lower corridor which housed 16 girls. The uncertainty of this passage probably added to the interest of the boys as they made their way to the parlor on the first floor where they called for their dates. But, we are told, it did not reduce their number.

Long before the hall was officially completed, girls were peeping through the beaverboard partitions into the central, south and west wings. Birch Hall through a knothole was fascinating! There were views of shining floors, golden oak woodwork, fireplaces and French doors. Girls on the third floor watched work progress on a spacious recreation room. On second floor a long gleaming corridor lined with doors could be seen. On the parlor floor a special vantage point permitted men calling for girls to peer through the partition and decide which would be their favorite corner in the new parlor.

The first floor was called "Gold Coast" because of its elegance. There were three spacious parlors, all comfortably furnished and decorated in rose and ivory. One was located over the midding dining
room and had the advantage of sunshine from large bay windows. A tiled outdoor balcony opened off the north parlor. A men's cloak room, an innovation in the residence halls, opened off the reception hall. Other rooms on the parlor floor were the residence director's suite and office, kitchenette, guest room with private bath, as well as student rooms supplied with bathrooms. In every room in the hall was a recessed lavatory, two clothes closets — if it was a double room — and a full length mirror. The furnishings were standard — single beds, dresser, a large double desk and chairs.

The hall administration was set up under three divisions: the north wing was Birch Alpha, the west wing Birch Beta and the south wing Birch Gamma. All room assignments were made under those names. Prior to the completion of the entire building there were no eating facilities in the hall and the girls used the Freeman Hall dining room. When the hall was completed, three dining rooms and a kitchen were on the ground floor. The eating arrangement followed unit names as well as did the rest of the building. The Gamma girls ate in Gamma or south dining room, Beta girls ate in the west dining room, and so on. Visits by the girls to other dining rooms in Birch could be made only on open nights and then only with exchange cards.

Also located on the east side of the ground floor were 96 lockers, 16 dressing rooms and 4 showers used by the women's physical education department.
When Welch Hall was built it was decided to have one large central kitchen and pantry serve both Birch and Welch Halls. This did away with two of the Birch Hall dining rooms. Storage and maid's rooms were constructed from the Alpha and Gamma dining rooms while the Beta section was left as a balcony dining unit connecting the hall with the new large dining room and seating 200 girls. A common general kitchen was then constructed connecting Birch and Welch dining rooms.

At this date (May 1969), Birch Hall is being renovated and the old kitchen will become a recreation room and the dining room will be converted into student rooms. When it is reopened, another traditional women's hall will be occupied by men and houses from the men's halls will be transferred.
FRILEY-HUGHES HALL
1927, 1939, 1942, 1951, 1954

When Hughes Hall was occupied in 1927 no one visualized Friley-Hughes Hall as it stands today. From an original structure built to house and provide food service for 135 freshmen men, it has expanded to the present structure which houses 1400 residents and provides food service for over 2500 men and women.

This building, as it stands today, was built over a period of 25 years. During this period many changes have occurred in student government, in physical facilities, and in the staff of this complex which has a greater population than seventy-five percent of the incorporated towns in Iowa.

During this period the building has housed and provided food service for single men, single women, married students and has been the home for many conventions, short courses and conference groups during the summer months. It has contributed to the social and educational development of thousands of students. Here was originated the idea of the present house and head resident system, changing the organization of the student government from the hall and wing units that existed previously to the smaller house units.

The radio station KISU (first known as KMRA), the residence hall honorary, the Chessman, the Camera Club, Weight Lifters Club, Ham Radio Club, Toastmasters, and the Friley Memorial Library all had their beginning in the Friley-Hughes complex. The generation of students living in Friley-Hughes from 1946 to 1958 were pioneers
in creating the flexible democratic framework which the present
generation can use to build an organization which will satisfy
their individual group needs.

Each addition of Friley-Hughes Hall has a history of its own
and the following account will describe the physical facilities
added and the major renovations accomplished during the period
from 1927 to 1967.

Hughes Hall 1927

During the period 1900-1927, all single men students at Iowa
State lived in private homes, boarding houses or fraternities.
The Board of Education (now Board of Regents) hesitated to build
a residence hall for men because it feared that it might precipi­tate
the emptying of rooms in private homes, however, in December
1925 the Board approved the plans for the construction of a resi­dence hall to house 135 single freshman men. The present location
of Hughes Hall was approved in June 1926. This location was
designated as directly south of the new baseball field (now occu­ped by Helser Hall), between this field and Lincoln Way, the east
line of the new stadium and the center line of Hayward. At that
time it was thought that a second unit might be built to the
east and no one visualized the present structure connecting Hughes
Hall to Friley Hall.

The original design was a T-shaped, three story brick structure
with three sections all separated and with no connection with each
other above the first floor. There was a common entrance, lounge and hall director's apartment on the first floor. The kitchen and dining room were on the ground floor. Each of the three sections originally had its own lounge.

A chronology of events follows:

1927 Building was completed at a cost of $148,000 and housed 123 freshman men — approximately 40 in each wing.

1936 In May the building was named Hughes Hall in honor of R. M. Hughes who had been president of Iowa State from July 1927 to March 1936.

1938-42 Was run as a cooperative hall for single men.

1942-45 Occupied by Navy personnel who were in training schools at the University. The Navy schools were short training courses for Diesel, Electrical and Cooks and Bakers technicians.

1945-46 Occupied by single women in the fall. Both single women and married students occupied the hall in the winter and spring. They ate together in the Hughes dining room.

1946-47 Occupied by married students and their wives due to acute housing shortage that occurred when the married veterans of World War II returned to the campus. The kitchen equipment was removed and eight men were housed in what had been the kitchen, the original dining room was used to house 20 men, additional bath facilities were added to the ground floor and all rooms formerly occupied by cooks were converted to student rooms. Married students were vacated in June 1947.

1947 There was an acute housing shortage for single men. Rooms were tripled and a total of 184 single men occupied this building in fall 1947.

1950-51 New beds and desks were installed.

1951-52 The three houses were named Franklin, Harri-men, and Fairchild. These house names had formerly been used for the cottage and east stadium units.
1954 The 1954 addition of Friley Hall closed the gap between Hughes and Friley Halls and at this time the separation of the wings at Hughes was eliminated so that the floor corridors were continuous and you no longer had to go the first floor to get to any of the three wings. The old concrete floors were covered with asphalt tile.

1961 The nine bathrooms (3 in each wing) were combined into three - one for each floor. The six old bathrooms were remodeled into student rooms. The base bid, taken on May 10, 1961, was for $78,700. Although all bathrooms were not completed by fall the students, with some inconvenience, did occupy the rooms.

1967 A complete renovation job, long needed, was done during the spring and summer. Students moved to vacancies in Helser and Friley. The base bid for the renovation job, taken on February 22, 1967, was for $185,977 and was awarded to James Thompson and Sons of Ames. Other costs, including fees and contingencies accounted for a project bid of $200,000. The renovation included replacement of old wardrobes with built-in equipment, new doors and frames, a well-located and designed den for each house, repair of plaster, new ceiling for the recreation room (old dining room) and many other minor repairs to bring the building up to the standards of a new hall.

First Addition Friley Hall 1939

The north section of Friley was built as a separate hall and was known for a long time as New Hall. The construction was started in 1938 and the building was occupied in October of 1939. The design called for 175 beds at a construction cost of $172,000. The unit included (in addition to student rooms) a large lounge, a recreation room (converted to a Library and used until 1964, a hall director's suite and a large store room, later used
as a pool room). No dining facilities were available in the building at the time so the first 158 men to occupy the hall made arrangements to eat, as a group, at the Memorial Union.

All of the plumbing was replaced in the bathrooms in this unit in 1966 at a cost of $74,000.

Second Addition Friley Hall 1942

The second addition of Friley Hall was completed in September 1942, and was occupied immediately by navy men who were in training for World War II. In May 1942, a permanent name, Friley Hall, had been given to this residence in honor of the President of Iowa State College, Dr. Charles E. Friley. No one visualized at that time that all of the space between Hughes Hall (1927) and the New Hall (1939) would eventually be occupied by a building connecting Hughes Hall on the south to New Hall on the north. The construction cost of this unit which was started in 1941 was $530,000 and was designed for 478 beds.

In May 1942, when four lonely "gobs" wandered unannounced into the building and were challenged as to whether they were bona fide sailors, was the beginning of a period of four years that witnessed the housing of thousands of seamen in Friley Hall. Following naval procedure, the hall, which included large paneled living rooms, the housemother's attractive suite, the cheerful office and the large airy student rooms, became a "ship" with captain's quarters, ship's company quarters, decks, hatches, brigs,
ladders, mess and all such navy expressions which were indeed foreign to traditional student living. On the east ground "Old Glory" was unfurled and remained there with a deeper meaning waiting to welcome home the Friley Hall men who had been serving their country all over the world. The men who first lived there left this message for future occupants: "May Friley Hall take its place in the post-war college as a real potential in creating high standards in student living and in the development of a fine constructive college spirit".

The first floor of the second addition of Friley Hall included a large dining room and kitchen, tastefully and comfortably furnished lounges on the second floor, two suites, a subsidiary post office and a camera club. A large storeroom located under the post office was converted into the present laundry room. The east rooms in the north wing were redecorated and converted into office space for the director of residence and the food services in 1947. Telephone booths and tiled niches for drinking fountains were located on each floor.

The completion of the second wing of Friley Hall was delayed somewhat by the war emergency. Most of the critical materials had been purchased before they were diverted into war production, but some shortages occurred. The Federal Government and the authority of the Public Works Administration were of great service in securing priorities for the necessary materials. The finishing touches, which add so much to the convenience and
utility of a residence hall, would have been impossible to attain without the assistance of Federal agencies.

The construction of the second and central section of the hall was rushed to completion in September 1942, when the Navy personnel took over and occupied Friley Hall until the spring of 1946 with the exception of the fall and winter quarters of 1945-46 when about 20 civilian students occupied a few rooms.

At the beginning of the spring quarter of 1946, all navy personnel were transferred to the north unit of Friley Hall and about 500 civilian students were moved into the south unit. In 1943, the Memorial Union had been assigned the task of providing food service for the navy and had continued until the spring quarter of 1946 when the University took over.

Nine hundred men were assigned to Friley Hall at the beginning of the fall quarter 1946 in space that would normally accommodate seven hundred. Friley Hall remained overcrowded, with three men in most of the rooms, until the fall of 1951 when the new addition was ready for occupancy.

Third Addition Friley Hall 1951

The construction of this unit, which was started in 1949 and designed for 283 beds, cost $740,000. These additional facilities not only relieved the crowded housing conditions but also provided other features that had been needed for a long time. This addition included the following facilities: 126 student rooms,
office space for administrative personnel of the department of residence, food stores, maintenance shop, Terrace Room, "The Reflector" room, addition to the post office, three student lounges or dens, housemother's apartment, a main desk and buzzer system.

Since all of the facilities were tied in with both physical and educational programs, it might be well to review briefly a description of the function of each.

Student Rooms: The addition of 126 student rooms provided space for about 260 students. It did not mean, however, that another 260 students were housed because the number of triple rooms were reduced and more lounge space was added to the older part of Friley with the creation of house dens. It resulted in 451 rooms being occupied by 1018 men rather than 460 rooms occupied by 1160 men.

Office Space: The administrative personnel of the Department of Residence occupied eight rooms on the ground floor of the north unit of Friley Hall from July 1947 until August 1951. New office space located in the south unit included eight rooms with a lobby and provided a centralization of functions. It was no longer necessary to go to three different buildings on the campus in order to get housing information.

Food Stores: Need for centralized purchasing and storage had been evident for several years. It was decided to include a food stores as part of the new addition to Friley thus relieving the expense and problem of building a separate building. A centralized meat shop along with coolers provided facilities for cutting and storing all of the meat used by residence hall food service and the College hospital. The central storage room allowed for the storage of approximately fifteen carloads of canned foods, coolers to store a carload of potatoes and other fresh fruits and vegetables were added as well as a large deep freeze unit.

The Terrace Room: For several years the students used the Friley dining room for in-between snacks. The need for a combination snack bar and recreation room where the students could bring their parents, girls friends and other friends had long been needed. The Terrace Room provided fountain and grill service with a seating capacity for 160, a small lounge known as the Fireplace Room and a small area for dancing.
Radio Station and Studio: The students for several years had used an old kitchenette room as a radio studio and broadcasting station. Since about 60 students were intensely interested in this activity and since it provided a worth-while experience, it was decided to provide them with adequate quarters.

"The Reflector" Room: The student organization known as the Men's Residence Association had published a mimeographed newspaper for several years and again it was felt that adequate quarters should be provided for this worth-while activity.

The Post Office: The old post office was enlarged and a total of 1500 mail boxes was provided.

Student Lounges: The first organization of Friley Hall was based on a dormitory wing system. The house system was officially sanctioned on March 9, 1949. Friley Hall was organized into 17 houses and each house felt the need of a room which would serve as a recreation room in which would be kept the newspapers, magazines, pictures and house trophies. The new 1951 addition of Friley Hall provided space for four houses and a lounge was provided for each house.

The Library: A library room was located just south of the south unit desk. The students started a collection of reference material which included books, magazines and old examination questions. Interest in the establishment of a Men's Residence Association Library was another indication of student progress in the residence halls' system.

Fourth Addition Friley Hall 1954

The construction of this unit which was started in 1953, was designed for 216 beds and the cost was $895,000. The fourth and last addition of Friley Hall was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1954.

This addition completed the connection between Friley Hall and Hughes Hall and in this area space was provided to house 216 single men, a large formal lounge, a women's lounge, a resident
advisor's suite, three house dens, a central desk with a buzzer
system to all rooms, a large central storage room for furniture
and a large freight elevator to facilitate the movement of fur-
niture from the basement to the fifth floor.

This last addition resulted in the formation of four new
houses in the Friley-Hughes hall and completed the organization
of the hall into 24 houses that were named - Stevenson, Lange,
Caine and Lindstrom.

The increased and improved food facilities included a new
underground, air-conditioned dining room with an original seating
capacity of 712, that was later reduced to 650, and complete
renovation and enlargement of the old kitchen. The total result
was two dining rooms providing seating capacity for approxi-
mately 1300 students and one large central kitchen to serve both
dining rooms.

Another feature of the new dining room was the provision
of five private dining areas off the main area making it possible
for the various house groups to get together for served meals and
special occasions.

The 1400 men of Friley Hall organized into groups known as
"Houses". Each House has a membership of approximately 60 men
and acts as an independent unit complete with its own elected
officers. These officers are responsible for promoting the social
and athletic affairs of the house with other organized college
groups. Each house has an upperclassman Head Resident who serves
as the contact between the college administration and the men.

There are twenty-four Houses in Friley Hall named for deceased staff members of Iowa State College, who in their active careers had exhibited great interest in students and concern for their welfare. House names are as follows: Stange, Cessna, Pearson, Godfrey, Stanton, Dodds, Kimball, Noble, Knapp, Spinney, Lincoln, Chamberlain, Converse, Meeker, Niles, Bennett, Beyer, Caine, Lindstrom, Stevenson, Lange, Harriman, Franklin and Fairchild.

The organization of the student government, as well as the various sports and hobby groups, was built upon the framework of the house system. The Men's Residence Association (MRA) was a unified group. The men were especially aware of the advantages now available to them in residence halls and were anxious to avail themselves of the facilities offered.

Friley-Hughes Hall has a design capacity of 1328 (fall 1968) and is the largest campus residence hall.

Food Stores Addition 1964

Centralized storage was included as a part of the construction of the 1951 addition of Friley Hall. Centralized purchasing had been in practice for several years. At the time Food Stores was included it was thought that it would take care of the needs for many years. At the time two problems were solved: (1) it was located in an area that could not be used for anything other than
storage thereby alleviating the cost of a new building and (2) all of the raw food could be transported by hand truck directly to the Friley kitchen where more than half of the student population in residence halls were eating thus reducing the cost of operating a truck and also the cost of additional labor.

As new residence halls were constructed and the purchasing and storing of raw food became greater, it was soon evident that the Food Stores area should be increased or a new building should be constructed.

Again the question of cost was the deciding factor in increasing the size of the original area. The total area was about doubled and the project budget was $450,000.

The Second 100 Years

As the second 100 years of residential housing got underway, Friley-Hughes Hall became co-ed and 414 undergraduate women moved into the south end in September 1969. The men's houses of Fairchild, Harriman, Franklin, Stevenson, Caine, Lange, Lindstrom, and a section of Beyer were transferred to Birch, Welch and Roberts Halls. Women's houses in Friley-Hughes are Anthony, Henderson, Hutton, Murphy, O'Bryan, Palmer, Pennell and Russell. Lorch House for men replaced Beyer house in Friley-Hughes.
When Welch West was opened in the year 1928-29 at a cost of $194,450, there were 717 women housed in college halls. In 1929-30, the number of women housed increased to 758 with 135 in Welch West and 198 in the Lodges. It had been necessary to again place women students in Elm Lodge which was thought to have been closed permanently. Enrollment then decreased during the years 1933 and 1934 until only 439 women were housed in residence halls. In the fall of 1935, 646 women were housed and 50 were in temporary quarters. With the completion of the new hall, college housing would accommodate 716 women or 42 less than were accommodated in 1929-30.

The spring of 1929 saw a definite development in the plan for the quadrangle of girls residence halls on the Iowa State campus with the completion of the Mary B. Welch Hall. This filled in the third side and the fourth corner of the women's campus giving symmetry to the setup as a whole. Connected with Birch Hall by a wing corresponding to the main section, these two halls appear to the many passersby on the Lincoln Highway as one structure, although in fact they are separate units with fire walls between.

Attached to the central section of Welch is a large sun porch supported by stately white columns, a feature which greatly enhances the architectural beauty and symmetry of the building.
This faces a grassy, tree-shaded plot where in later years many enjoyable picnics were held, the most memorable of which were those served by Florence Walls and her dining room force on Memorial Day of each year. Although it may appear as such from the highway, this is not the main entrance nor the real front of Welch Hall since the general travel to and from it is toward the west and north where the main buildings of the campus are located. An entrance from the west leads into the front hall which is bordered by two large parlors on the north and one on the south. The two on the north are connected by two archways with a central fireplace between.

At this date, May 1969, Welch Hall is to be renovated to house men students and when completed by fall of 1970 one of the traditional rooms, the Early American Room will be converted into student rooms. It is of only historic interest to have the following description:

"Perhaps the most distinctive of these rooms was the back parlor, known as the Early American Room. As its name implies, it resembles very much the pictures of rooms in early colonial homes, equipped as it is in furnishings suitable to that period. The interior decorating class of the Home Economics College made this a particular study of theirs and accomplished a most satisfactory result in the braided rugs, maple furniture and other fittings.

"One item in particular was a maple corner cupboard on whose shelves, through the ensuing years, has been assembled a collection of more or less valuable 'objects d'art'. One of these was a porcelain miniature, a gift from members of the family of Mrs. Welch for whom the hall was named. Another was the old china tea set which belonged originally to the Margaret Hall dormitory, since destroyed by fire."
Others were attractive pieces of brass and old glass, making a most interesting corner.

"The center of interest in the room, however, was probably the fireplace which was set back in a slight alcove upon an elevated brick platform with high maple benches on either side. With a cheery fire ablaze, this had been the center of many memorable occasions such as weekly devotional meetings, reading and musical hours or just plain talkfests. Many young ladies remember it as furnishing a beautiful setting for their 'five pound' parties when their engagements were announced."

Another feature of this residence hall which proved to be of great value to the food service, both in respect to economy and efficiency, was the large kitchen and dining room section on the ground floor and since these rooms are being converted into recreational space and students rooms, the following description is of historical interest.

"Before construction was started on Welch Hall it was decided to set up a central kitchen to serve the two large dining rooms of Welch East or Birch, and Welch West allowing enough extra space to care for the women who would live in the future hall - Roberts - which was to be joined on to Welch West. The reconstruction of Birch Hall was completed during the summer of 1928. The north and south dining rooms of Birch were rebuilt into a trunk room and maids rooms. The kitchen became the mezzanine floor for the reconstructed dining room which had been the center dining room of Birch Hall. The floor of the old dining room was lowered two feet and the room was enlarged to accommodate 200 women."

It was organized into houses in 1968 with names as follows: Anthony, Bishop, Lancaster. When the renovation is completed, another traditional women's hall will be occupied by men and houses will be transferred from the men's halls.

Welch Hall was named for the wife of the first president of
Iowa State, Mrs. Mary B. Welch, who established the first courses in home economics at Iowa State. She rendered valuable service to the University during its formative years.

Welch Hall was known as Dormitory No. 6 for a time and then as Mary B. Welch West for a period of year and Birch Hall was known as Mary B. Welch East. These names proved to be confusing and in 1939, after consulting with the heirs of Mrs. Welch who replied that they had always objected to having their grandmother divided, Welch East again became Birch Hall and Welch West was thereafter known as Welch Hall.
Roberts Hall 1936

The spring and summer of 1936 saw the completion of the quadrangle of six residence halls for girls at Iowa State College in the building of Roberts Hall at a cost of $187,687. Its location was just across from the Knoll (the home of the president) and between Lyon Hall on the north and Welch Hall on the south. The architects planned a structure especially adapted to a central unit which would fit into the surroundings and give balance and beauty to the whole scheme. The hall's attractive front terrace and dignified entrance afford a beautiful sight as one follows the winding pathway that leads from the Memorial Union and the central part of the campus to the residential section. A four-storied building, it towers above the surrounding landscape in a stately manner.

The archway connecting Roberts Hall with Lyon Hall on the north is also an impressive feature, especially in the evening when the lights are on. The rear of the building is no less to be admired, for it too forms the center of the residence halls built around a court beautifully kept in grass and flowers by the physical plant department of the University. Here also is a terrace with a fountain in the center and a border of evergreen shrubs and flowers. This terrace has provided a lovely setting for many occasions, such as evening parties during summer school, faculty receptions and the annual induction of
freshman girls, sponsored by Mortar Board. One such occasion stands out in memory as being most impressive, with the flicker of lights from several hundred small candles carried by the freshman girls standing in rows out in the court, the brighter light from the terrace where the senior girls were receiving them, the moon and stars above and a most brilliant display of northern lights in the heavens, as if bestowing a benediction upon the event. As with so many other fine traditions in the residence halls such as served meals, white breakfasts, Rose dinners, etc., the induction ceremony exists no more.

The Iowa State Student of March 31, 1936, in reporting the progress of the construction, stated that miscellaneous features of the building would be drinking fountains on each floor, large and convenient bathrooms and a large lounge on the second floor for women on open nights. This last feature, however, was never realized, for such a large number of freshman entered college in the fall of 1936 that every dormitory was filled to capacity. The aforementioned lounge was divided into two rooms in each of which two girls were housed, a custom continued of necessity for many years with the only change being that sometimes there have been three girls in a room instead of two.

Another unique feature of the interior was the lack of a dining room. A passageway joined Roberts Hall with Welch Hall, whose dining room in conjunction with that of Birch Hall seemed large enough to accommodate the three groups. The ground floor space
in Roberts Hall was used for utility rooms and had a large recreation room. The recreation room later was used not only by the girls of Roberts Hall, but by various groups on the campus for social events. At times, even this room had to be fitted for temporary living quarters.

The building is H-shape and easily divides itself into three section - the two end corridors and the center section. On the first floor in the center are the lobby, library and director's quarters on the front and a large parlor flanked by two smaller ones and a kitchenette that opened upon the rear terrace. At each end of the lobby corridors enclosed by French doors open into the living quarters. There were fireproof stairways at either end leading to the upper stories.

Registration day for fall quarter of 1936 found girls moving in and filling "New Hall", as it was called, to more than capacity. Ten of them had to be housed in the typing room, which has had occupants every since, except for one spring quarter. During the first three years, all classes of students were represented. In the fall of 1939, the hall became a freshman residence hall. The ever increasing enrollment of girls required greater expansion of living quarters and not only were girls housed in the typing room but also in the recreation room and the coat rooms. This complicated living somewhat, but the girls were most cooperative and a high type of community living for the most part has been developed through the years.
As of this date (May 1969), Roberts Hall is being renovated and another tradition will be gone when it is reopened because men will occupy what through the years has been a women's hall.

In 1968, Roberts Hall was organized into houses with the following names: Arnquist, Cook, Lommen. These three houses will be transferred to Willow Hall and when the hall opens as a men's residence, houses will be transferred from Friley-Hughes area.

Roberts Hall was named for Maria Roberts, a person who dedicated her life to Iowa State. She graduated in the class of 1890 and was appointed to the staff of the University as a teacher of mathematics in 1891. She served as dean of the Junior College from 1922 to 1933 and supervised student loans after retiring from administrative duties. She was on the staff until her death in 1942.
Elm-Oak was not always one building as it stands today. The addition which connects the two older buildings was occupied in September 1965. The project at the time consisted of certain remodeling of Elm and Oak Halls and the construction of the connecting link between the two structures to combine them into one residence hall that would house 530 women. Remodeling consisted of expanding the kitchen and dining facilities and the remodeling of a few of the student rooms. At that time the construction consisted of additional rooms to accommodate a total of 205 students in 27 triple rooms, 60 double rooms, one quadruple room and the addition of new dining space.

One of the reasons for connecting Elm and Oak Halls was to eliminate two small kitchens and dining rooms because the labor and operating costs were becoming prohibitive. Previous to this a cafeteria line had been set up in each dining room to help cut down on labor costs. Up to that time, table service was used to serve the noon and evening meals. The kitchen-dining area, when completed, was planned to serve over 500 women housed in Elm-Oak and over 100 women from Freeman Hall.

The large kitchen and dining area saved two critical situations which arose in the fall of 1965 and again in January of 1967. In the first instance approximately 300 single men who were housed in the incompletely constructed Storms Hall, before food service
was available, ate at Oak Hall until January 1966. In the second instance, over 200 women who were moved from Barton and Freeman Halls into newly opened Maple Hall in January 1967, were provided food service in Oak Hall.

Several real frustrating experiences occurred during the year 1965-66. A leak was discovered in the dining room and a part of the fill over the dining room had to be excavated after the sidewalks were installed. As luck would have it, they dug up all of the sidewalks just before a rainy season and the entrance that was being used by the men from Storms Hall and the women from Freeman Hall became a sea of mud. This necessitated changes in the plans for entrance into the dining room and caused a great disturbance at the time. Then it was discovered that too much cold air came through the service entrance directly into the kitchen and a temporary storm shelter had to be built. At the end of the fall quarter 1967, a permanent structure was built and the entire service entrance was covered with asphalt.

Bids were taken on January 30, 1964, and the general contract was awarded to W. A. Klinger Company and the total cost of the project was approximately $910,000.

When the building was occupied at the beginning of the fall of 1965, it was organized as two separate halls and at the beginning of 1966, they were organized into houses as follows: Elm Hall - McGlade, Merchant, Miller and Turner; Oak Hall - Durian, Fosmark, King and Sims. House lounges were established at the
beginning of the fall quarter 1967 and the entire building now
houses 513 women in 11 single rooms, 196 double rooms and 34
triple and 2 quad rooms. The food service, other than for
emergencies, will provide service for all of the residents of
Elm, Oak and Freeman Hall.

The two following descriptions of Elm and Oak were written
in 1954 before the halls were connected.

Elm Hall, built in 1938 east of the main residence hall
court, became the seventh residence hall for women. The name
"Elm" was inherited from Elm Lodge, a temporary frame structure
built in 1918 from materials purchased from government releases.
It was called "Elm Lodge" because of the many elm trees which
surrounded it.

Elm Hall, with its modified Georgian architecture of red
brick and white stone trim, is one of the most beautiful halls
on the campus. Each of its 75 student rooms is furnished with
attractive oak furniture and has as standard equipment a dresser,
trundle beds, two desks and chairs, one pull-up chair and two
scatter rugs. The finish of the oak floors and woodwork har­
monizes with the furniture. Each room has a closet equipped
with shoe and towel racks for each girl.

The corridors are covered with heavy inlaid block lino­
leum. Shower rooms are equipped with booths and small dress­
ing rooms, stools are placed in booths and over the lavator­
ies are marble shelves and mirrors. For the girls convenience
there are ample storage rooms, closets for their formals and
a large kitchenette with pressing facilities on each floor.
There are six telephones in private booths located on the var­
ious floors as well as a booth for long distance calls on the
first floor.

The parlors, library and office furnish an attractive and
interesting setting for the social life of the hall. The par­
lor walls are turquois blue with ivory woodwork and the carpet
is deep coral. The main corridor and office are done in coral
and ivory while the library is finished in New England knotty
pine.

In anticipation of the completion of Elm Hall for occupancy
by the spring quarter of 1938, about 100 women students were
temporarily housed in Memorial Union on the fourth and fifth
floors for the fall of 1937 and the winter of 1938. These two
top floors of the Union had not been finished until the summer
of 1937. They provided temporary rooms for the Elm Hall girls
most of whom were transfers who enjoyed the distinction of
being the first college students to live there.

In addition to the women from the Union about twenty-one undergraduate women from Margaret Hall had moved into the first two floors when Elm was opened. The girls were nicely settled when on April 9, 1938, a fire siren interrupted the calm of the night and as they looked northwest from the windows of the parlor they could see a huge fire on the campus - Margaret Hall was burning. It was immediately realized that the vacant third floor of Elm Hall would be used to house the "homeless girls" and the few people who were in the hall this Saturday night (it was the night of the big ball) rushed up to open the rooms, dust, turn on the radiators and clean the bathrooms.

Soon the college trucks arrived with bedding and extra cots and the girls hurried to make up the beds for the homeless girls. It had started to rain and the refugees were a pitiful sight as they came over - they had lost everything they owned and had only the clothes they were wearing. It was quite a feat to start out at 10:00 p.m. furnishing 55 girls with all they would need to go to bed, not to mention clothing for the next day and the following week. All residence hall and sorority girls came to offer books, clothing and all the other necessary equipment.

That night was a busy one, answering phone calls, gathering clothing, answering questions. The office force had to be permanently increased to handle the additional mail, packages and calls. Sunday, the day after the disaster, people came from all over Iowa to see the remains of the fire and to see the new home for the girls who had lived in Margaret Hall. Press photographers came to take pictures of the girls. It was the outstanding piece of excitement on the campus for weeks.

The first open house took place three weeks later. The entire hall, including the dining room, kitchen, laundry and trunk rooms, was open to the public for inspection. Over 700 people - faculty and students - attended and enjoyed seeing the appointments of drawing rooms, library and dining room and the conveniences and facilities this hall had to offer its residents.

All went well until the war clouds appeared and in the fall of 1942 and spring of 1943 it became quite evident that the colleges of the United States would be utilized for the training of certain branches of the armed forces. Iowa State College was selected for use in this program. Six of the residence halls were used by the navy and Elm and Oak Halls were taken over by the army. In the summer of 1943, the Elm Hall group was moved into three fraternity houses - Adelante at 304 Welch Avenue, Pi Kappa Phi at 407 Welch Avenue and Delta Chi at 405 Hayward.

Although living in a number of houses, each group functioned as a unit with one council to direct the scholastic and social programs for each hall. This proved valuable for the girls because after the war when they moved back into their old homes, they were functioning as usual just where they had left off.
It was an adventure to be moved and to live in fraternity houses as it gave many of them the opportunity and experience of living in smaller groups comparable to sorority houses. There had been wonderful cooperation by the young women both as to behavior and care of property. They did not complain about walking many blocks for meals or about accepting changes in set-ups as to service thus proving that young women could make excellent adjustments.

By the fall of 1938, Oak Lodge had long passed its time of usefulness. While the hall stood, it was a temptation to place either students or visiting groups there. It had become a serious fire hazard. Its neighbor, Elm Lodge, had been replaced by a beautiful and modern residence hall in the spring of 1938. For some years there had been a plan to build two similar halls on the grounds previously occupied by the Lodges. The fall of 1938 was a fitting time since more space was needed for upperclass women. The State Board of Education gave its approval and excavation for Oak Hall was started in the fall of 1939. Housing 177 women, the new hall was named Oak. It is a five story, L-shaped building of colonial design similar to the other residence halls for women on the campus. Due to the sloping terrain the south front appears to be only four stories high. Oak was then the largest hall for women and was built at a cost of $253,961.

The walls are of brick and tile with attractive cut-stone designs at the entrance and at the corners of the building. The room and corridor plans are almost identical to those of Elm Hall with the exception of one additional floor which houses about 40 more women.

The hall was first occupied in September 1940, although there were still many finishing touches to be added. Painters, electricians, plumbers and various other workmen were yet busy in the building.

The long trek down to the dining room from the second floor, which is the main floor, to the ground floor through the middle of the corridors was a real hazard. Ladders, paint buckets and carpenter's tools, as well as the freshly painted walls caused everyone to walk carefully. On date nights and through open hours until the library and lounges were finished, the carpenter's benches, tool chests, saw horses and empty packing cases served as seats for visitors.

Finally, the day before Thanksgiving, the workmen moved out, draperies were hung and the furniture was put in place. Oak Hall was finished. The girls celebrated the opening of their new residence hall on January 19, 1941, by holding an open house. The entire building - lounges, living rooms, recreation quarters, dining room, kitchen and service rooms - were open to the public. More than 700 people showed their interest by visiting it that day. The girls acted as hostesses showing guests through the hall and serving light refreshments.
The furnishings and color schemes of the rooms were planned by an interior decorator. The main lounge, with its fireplace a center of interest, has furniture which is keyed to the warm yellow of the walls, to the ivory woodwork, and to the deep brown of the carpeting, giving the room a gracious, homelike atmosphere. In the west lounge there is a combination radio and record player, making this room a favorite recreation spot for the girls. A Steinway grand piano is the attraction of the east lounge and those who like to play and sing are often found there in informal groups.

The library is furnished with attractive bookshelves, books, current magazines and newspapers.

There is a kitchenette on each floor. These are equipped with electric sewing machines, ironing board and irons, corn poppers and electric plates. These kitchenettes are the source of many appreciated snacks.

The large and attractive recreation room on the ground floor can be entered from either the outside of the building on the east side or from an inside stair. This room has an attractive fireplace, bridge tables, pingpong table and a piano. There is a powder room for women, coat room for men, and a conveniently arranged kitchenette from which refreshments are served to many happy party groups.

The north wing contains the kitchen, service and storage rooms, pantries and spacious dining room with a seating capacity of 200.

Oak Hall houses upperclasswomen usually, but it is the scene of many all-campus parties and entertainments. Its extensive facilities make it popular with all the girls and their guests.

When Oak Hall was opened it was necessary to place an overflow of 40 freshman girls in the large recreation room. In the fall of 1949, the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority women lived in this room until their new home on Lynn Avenue was remodeled.

On the ground floor there is also a large service room equipped with a sewing machine, automatic washers and driers, irons, ironing boards, clothes lines, laundry tubs and abundant hot and cold water. The custodian's apartment and supply rooms are also on this floor as well as living quarters for 40 women.

The total cost of the completed building was $273,961, of which $20,000 was spent for equipment including specially designed maple furniture for the student rooms.
Westgate Hall 1955

Westgate Hall, at the time it was built, attracted nationwide attention and received more publicity than any residence hall that had been built at Iowa State up to that time.

There were two primary reasons for building Westgate Hall: (1) speed of construction to take care of anticipated increase in enrollment for women students and (2) an experiment in building a non-conventional hall at a low cost per bed. The economy depended largely upon eliminating refinements and reducing room sizes including ceiling heights. Westgate was an adaptation of the type of housing which the Strategic Air Command at Offutt Field near Omaha, Nebraska, had developed.

The building contained the following facilities when it was occupied in September 1955. The total capacity was 164 beds. On the first floor: (1) the hall director's suite, (2) entrance lobby and main desk, (3) combination lounge and recreation room, (4) equipment room, (5) trunk storage, (6) laundry room, (7) combination janitor and storage closet, (8) eight two-room suites housing 32 women, (9) mail boxes, a large bulletin board, two telephone booths in the corridor near the main desk on the first floor.

The second, third and fourth floors each contained two-room suites with connecting baths and a den or lounge (26 x 20).

The arrangement of the building was quite flexible and al-
though it was built as an emergency measure to house single women, it has served equally well for single men. It has also served extremely well for housing summer visitors, particularly parents of prospective freshmen and it is so planned that it can be converted to house married couples in apartments which would be similar to the hall director's apartment on the first floor.

The building was located in its present location for three main reasons: (1) the location separated this building from other residence halls and consequently there was no conflict in architecture, (2) food service could be provided at Friley Hall, (3) the land was available because of a university purchase made several years before any thought for the location of a residence hall.

Westgate was first occupied by single women in September of 1955. At that particular time there was some criticism concerning the location. Remarks were made saying that the administration of the residence halls had certainly changed from conservative to liberal because single women not only had to go by a men's gymnasium to get to Westgate but then to show how "crack-brained" the administration had become, they were going to allow these single women to eat in the same dining room with all of those men at Friley Hall.

The hall was opened without much "fanfare" with Mrs. Cecil Martin as the hall director in September 1955. Women from the older halls had moved to Westgate to serve as advisors and hall
officers and this gave a good framework for student government and an advisory program. The majority of the students assigned to Westgate were either freshman or transfer students from other schools. Graduate women occupied the first floor. The co-ed food service at Friley Hall created the most excitement at opening of the fall quarter but the excitement did not last long. In a few weeks the students paid very little attention to what was considered a major change at the time. No objective study was made concerning the influence of the women eating with the men but casual observations over the two years indicated that perhaps the men were a little more careful in dress and language and that shy women and shy men were being thrown together in a casual sort of way. Dates between the men and women occurred which perhaps would not have happened without the dining room contact.

Westgate continued as a residence for women until the fall of 1957 when Linden Hall was opened. Single men were then assigned to Westgate and the administration of the hall was changed to the house system. The four houses in Westgate were: Sage, Boyd, Baker, Griffith. These house names were transferred to Storms Hall when it was opened in the fall of 1965.

The need for housing single women became acute again in the fall of 1965 and Westgate again became a residence for single women. This provided the first occasion to experiment with the house system in the administration of a hall for single women.
The four house names were changed to honor deceased faculty women who had made real contributions to Iowa State, namely: (1) Fleming, (2) Lowe, (3) Nelson, and (4) Tilden. Linda Kluckholm was appointed supervisor of head residents and Mrs. Ruth Kemble was the resident advisor. Linda Kluckholm became ill before the year was completed and Kathy Eden replaced her as supervisor.

The house system was accepted unanimously by the women and consequently the next year Oak and Elm were changed to the house system. At the beginning of the fall of 1967, a graduate student in home economics, Miss Nancy Gerdes, was appointed resident advisor. Westgate was again chosen as the site for an experiment because it is separated from the other women's halls and has been on the House system longer than the other women's halls.

The Iowa State Daily of November 10, 1967, quoted Mr. Charles Frederiksen, director of residence, as follows concerning the pros and cons of a young housemother: "At her age level she can contribute something other director's cannot merely because she is only several years older than the other students. However, a graduate student is not as available to the residents as much as older women due to classes and work just like the students. Such pros and cons need to be weighed in evaluating the experiment."
Helser Hall 1957, 1963

The land on which Helser Hall is located was the University baseball field for many years. Also located in this area was the Marston House, built in 1870, and occupied by Dean Marston, dean of engineering for many years. In fact, Dean Marston brought his bride to this house and continued to occupy it until his death and then Mrs. Marston continued to live there until her death.

Construction on the first addition of Helser Hall was started in June 1956 and the building was ready for occupancy in September 1957. Location of the building had been discussed previous to the 1954 expansion of Friley Hall. When it was decided to increase kitchen and dining facilities in Friley Hall it was agreed that the unit should be increased to take care of 2000 boarders. This meant that a unit could be built on the baseball field to house 600 without including a dining room and kitchen resulting in a saving of approximately $600,000.

Originally it was thought that two units of 300 each would be built - one ready in the fall of 1958 and the second to be ready in the fall of 1959. The unanticipated increase in enrollment in the fall of 1955 indicated the need of these units earlier than had been planned. As a result, Dr. Hilton urged the Board of Regents to approve plans for construction of a 600 man unit immediately. The Board of Regents approved the plan to begin on
the new unit at the November 1955 meeting with the approval of an estimated cost not to exceed $1,800,000. Brooks and Borg were assigned as architects. The bids were received May 8, 1956, and the project budget approved by the Board of Regents was for $1,610,000. W. A. Kinger, Inc. of Sioux City, Iowa, was awarded the general contract.

The joint council of the MRA, house presidents and other student representatives met with the architects on February 22, 1955, to discuss preliminary plans for Helser Hall (known as New Hall on that date). Many suggestions were presented and a second meeting was held on March 29, 1955. Most of the suggestions were incorporated in the architect's plans and also a mock-up room was set up to test size, arrangement of furniture, ventilation, lighting, etc.

The 1957 section of Helser was planned as follows: each floor of the four story building was to contain 3 houses of approximately 55 men each with 82 double rooms on three floors and 72 double rooms on the first floor. Each house had one single room for the head resident. This made a total of four triple rooms, 300 double rooms and 12 single rooms for a total of 624 spaces. The auxiliary rooms consisted of a resident advisor's apartment, a women's lounge, a main office and a trash room on the first floor. A conference room (36'x75'), two smaller conference rooms, a recreation room (36'x75'), a coin operated laundry, two storage rooms (each approximately 36'x75')
and two one bedroom apartments on the ground floor.

The 1957 section consisted of 12 houses named as follows: Carpenter, Foster, Fuller, Halsted, Jones, Livingston, Louden, Merrill, Norman, Richey, Stalker and Woodrow.

The second addition of Helser Hall was delayed for a year longer than was anticipated when the plans were presented. The project budget of May 9, 1961, was approved by the Board of Regents, but as described previously in this text, the financing could not be obtained due to the injunction suit filed by the Iowa Hotel Association.

New bids were received in May 1962 and the Board of Regents approved a revised project budget on May 8, 1962. The delay cost approximately $10,000.

The 1963 addition of Helser added eight additional houses with space for 430 men. With the 1963 addition some changes were made in the size of a few rooms that were located at the connection between the 1957 and the 1963 addition. Consequently, when the entire hall was completed and occupied, it provided housing for 1057 residents and included: 4 - four man rooms, 10 - 3 man rooms, 495 double rooms and 21 single rooms and a house den or lounge for each of the 20 houses. The auxiliary rooms added were a music room and lounge (named Chessman Lounge), a library (Priley Memorial Library), a paint shop, carpenter shop, electric shop, plumbers shop, general office for the maintenance supervisor and a garage to house two maintenance trucks.
The eight new houses were named - Brown, Davidson, Elwood, Firkins, Haber, MacDonald, Mortensen and Stewart.

In February 1957, the name Helser Hall was approved by the Board of Regents.

Dean M. D. Helser (1890-1956) was a member of the faculty at Iowa State for over forty years. During this time he served as a professor of animal husbandry, assistant to the president, director of personnel, dean of the Junior College and director of student affairs.

Dean Helser received his BSA degree from Ohio State University in 1914 and his MS from Iowa State in 1916.

President Hilton said, "Dean Helser probably had a greater influence on the lives of more Iowa State College students than any other person in the history of the institution. No student body ever had a better friend. He is firm, yet kind, and always objective in dealing with every student."

The appreciation of the students and the faculty can be seen in the various honors which he received. During Veishea 1955, Operation Rainbow, conducted by students, staff and alums, presented him with a new Cadillac. He was a member of the Cardinal Key honorary and was given the Chicago Alumni Merit award in 1955 as an outstanding alum of Iowa State.

The use of Helser Hall to house single women students during the summer sessions was started in 1958. The hall has also provided housing for many short courses, conference groups, etc. over the years.
Linden Hall 1957

Linden Hall was first occupied in September 1957. Tentative plans for this hall were developed before World War II. Immediately following World War II in 1946, drawings and specifications were almost completed. In fact, the plans were so far along that a portion of the architect's fees was paid. It was then decided to delay construction. The delay was due to (1) the immediate need for housing returning veterans and (2) the estimated cost of construction was much higher than had been anticipated. The high cost of construction continued to be a factor in delaying this building until the need for housing of single women became so desperate that an appeal was made to the Board of Regents to approve the plans even though the cost was high. The drawing of a complete new set of plans was discussed, but it was decided that too much money had been invested in the old plans and also that construction would again be delayed.

The Faculty Newsletter, October 31, 1955, reported that a contract for a residence hall to accommodate 372 women to be located at the southeast corner of the campus in the present women's residence area had been approved. Architecture was to conform to present residence halls in that vicinity. Kitchen and dining space was to be provided for 525 people which included residents from other halls.
The total cost of the project including architects fees, furnishings, connecting utilities and landscaping was $2,000,000.

Since the University had promised the Board of Regents that it would not exceed the $2,000,000 budget figure it became necessary to reduce the general contract by $73,490. This meant the elimination of closet doors ($12,450), folding doors in dining room ($3,735), glazed tile partitions in service areas ($9400), painting bedrooms ($12,450), asbestos shingles for slate ($8754), Indiana limestone omitted ($24,210), plus a few other minor items.

Linden Hall was actually built as two halls with separate student governments, hall directors, control desks and laundry rooms. One half was named West Linden and the other half East Linden. Although the hall was designed for 373 students it was decided to allocate three triple rooms and one double, which were located in a rather isolated area, as cook's quarters. The result was that the student capacity was reduced to 363.

The facilities of Linden, when occupied in the fall of 1957, included the following: (1) 172 bedrooms - 4 single, 134 double, 33 triple, 1 quad; (2) a large (86'x63 1/2') multipurpose recreation room; (3) a dining room with seating capacity of 525 which could be divided into 3 smaller rooms with its accompanying kitchen; (4) two laundry rooms with washing machines and dryers; (5) a large common lounge with two smaller lounges and a library; (6) two hall director's apartments; (7) kitchenettes, one for each 50 women; (8) a housekeeping apartment for the
custodian and his wife; (9) a large store room.

Two important changes have been made since Linden was opened: (1) changes in the dining service and (2) conversion to the house system.

The original plan called for cafeteria service at breakfast and lunch and for table service at the evening meal. The dining room had a seating capacity of 525 and the served evening meal was continued until the fall of 1965. During this period the Linden dining room has provided food service for several halls other than Linden. When food service was first available all of the women from Freeman Hall ate at Linden and the graduate men at Lyon and the graduate women at Barton had the privilege of buying a meal ticket. Linden has provided food service for many, over the years, including residents of Lyon, Freeman, Barton, Buchanan, Maple and Storms. Table service for the evening meal existed until the fall of 1965 when there was a delay in the opening of food service at Storms Hall and about one half, or 300 men living at Storms, were assigned to eat at Linden and the number of boarders was increased to the point where it was impossible to have table service. Again, when Maple Hall was occupied in the Winter Quarter of 1967, half of the women were assigned to eat at Linden.

When Linden Hall was opened in the fall of 1957, there were experienced people assigned to staff it from older halls and consequently no serious problems had to be solved as is so often
the case when new halls are opened.

A major change was made in the organization of Linden Hall in the beginning of fall quarter 1967 when the entire hall, consisting of both East and West Linden, was converted to the house system. There were seven houses named as follows: Brandt, Devitt, Hoxie, Lawther, Rowe, Sadler and Sullivan. One of the hall directors was dropped and her apartment was assigned to the supervisor of the women head residents. Mrs. Claribel Larson, who had been the hall director for West Linden, was retained as resident advisor for the house system. Only one control desk was needed after the conversion to the house system.

The design capacity of Linden Hall, after conversion to the house system, consisted of student rooms as follows - 9 singles, 126 double rooms and 24 triple rooms with a design capacity of 333 beds.
Buchanan Hall 1964

Buchanan Hall occupies a portion of the site that was once the location of the historic building known as "The Gables" and later to be known as the International House.

Since there still seems to be confusion and questions as to why Buchanan Hall became a graduate hall rather than an International House, it might be well to review the record of the Sallie Stalker Smith Will and also the correspondence that preceded the erection of Buchanan Hall. It is hoped that the correspondence included at the end of the history of Buchanan Hall will set the record straight.

The attached exhibits are: (1) a copy of the Sallie Stalker Smith Will; (2) a statement from B. H. Platt to the Board of Regents, dated March 16, 1961; (3) a copy of an opinion sent by Attorney General Hultman dated June 11, 1962, in which he advised the Regents that construction of the proposed graduate hall would not substantially violate the terms of the Sally Stalker Smith Will; (4) a letter from Dwight Brooke dated October 18, 1963, making inquiry concerning collateral heirs; (5) a copy of vice president Platt's letter answering Mr. Brooke's inquiry dated October 29, 1963; (6) a letter from Mr. Brooke dated October 29, 1963, in which he approves of the program proposed by the university. It is hoped that in the future whenever the question is raised concerning the Will that the above correspondence will be helpful.
After a fire in 1951, when the International House was badly damaged, discussions were held concerning whether the house would be torn down or repaired. Since the University was not ready to build a new structure at that time and realizing that if the property remained vacant some of the collateral heirs might lay claim to the land, it was decided to repair the old house.

Although the erection of an International House had been discussed over the year it was finally decided, after the Attorney General had given his opinion, to go ahead with plans for a graduate hall. The reasons for this decision were as follows:

1. Both President Hilton and the Board of Regents felt that with the critical housing situation that existed at the time for in-state students that the erection of a hall specifically for foreign students would bring criticism from the citizens of the state.

2. Again, only a three acre portion of the approximately eight acres was included in the will of Sallie Stalker Smith. A portion was purchased from the Smith estate, another portion from Thomas E. Pope, and another from the Sigma Nu Fraternity. The structure planned for the site would provide more facilities for foreign students than had been contemplated in the original will. Since the University had to borrow money to construct the new building, a description of a building specifically for foreign students might be questioned when it came time to borrow the money.
3. There was a critical need at the time to house both men and women single students.

4. A building known as the Graduate Hall would solve two problems in that housing for both graduate and foreign students would be expanded.

A tentative design for an International House was drawn, presented and discussed between 1930 and 1940, however the University felt at the time that it could not afford such an elaborate structure and this idea was discarded.

After the Attorney General ruled that the University could go ahead with plans for a graduate hall, discussions began concerning the design of a building that would accommodate both men and women, that would provide facilities for foreign students equal in quality and size to what had been provided in the previous International House and a building that could be expanded at a later date.

The first plan presented by the architects, Brooks and Borg, described in the Faculty Newsletter of June 22, 1962, was discarded. The summary presented in the Faculty Newsletter was as follows:

"Approved preliminary plans and budget of $1,450,000 for construction of a Graduate Dormitory at Ash and Lincoln Way. Initial construction will consist of three, four-story connecting units, providing 85,000 square feet of space and accommodating 384 students. One wing will be for women and two wings for men. Parking space for 200 cars is included in the plans. It is
anticipated that later construction will raise the
dormitory capacity to 1000 persons. The University
hopes to take bids this fall and have the building ready for occupancy in 1964".

The present design of Buchanan Hall was approved by the
Board of Regents at its meeting on September 6, 1962. The
plan included the following facilities:

1. A west wing four stories high to house 118
   single women in 62 single rooms and 56 double
   rooms. The rooms in suites with a bath be-
   tween.

2. A south wing with 9 stories to house 272 single
   men in 112 single rooms and 160 double rooms.
   The rooms in suites with a bath between.

3. The ground floor, in addition to student rooms
   in the west wing, also provided: a meeting
   room and office for the Cosmopolitan Club (the
   meeting room to be used as a public TV room
   when not used by the Cosmopolitan Club).
   This was named the Cosmopolitan Room. A store
   room for linens and other equipment, a ven-
   darium, large recreation room, two laundry rooms
   (one for men and one for women), a trunk stor-
   age room.

4. The second floor has in addition to student
   rooms, a hall director's housekeeping apartment,
   post office boxes with an accompanying office,
   a large public lounge, public telephones and
   public toilet facilities.

5. Each floor with a floor lounge.
The west wing of Buchanan Hall was first occupied by women at the first summer session of 1964, the south wing was ready for occupancy by single men at the beginning of fall quarter, 1964.

At the time Buchanan Hall was built it was the tallest building on the campus. Mrs. Ruth Cowles, the first hall director, said at the first open house held in November 1964, "The hall is always quiet and the coeducational living creates no extra problems".

The men and women who desire residence hall food service eat at Linden Hall. This service, plus the vendarium, has taken care of the needs very satisfactorily.

Two features provided at Buchanan Hall that do not exist in the undergraduate halls are linens and maid service and it is never closed -- always occupied even during vacations.

The hall was dedicated to Dean R. E. Buchanan on June 4, 1966. Dean Buchanan is recognized as one of the world's most distinguished scholars and one of Iowa State's most able academicians. He received two degrees from Iowa State and a doctorate from the University of Chicago. He has been on the Iowa State staff since 1908 and has served as head of bacteriology, dean of Division of Industrial Science (now College of Sciences and Humanities), dean of the Graduate College and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.
Excerpts from minutes of the meeting of the Iowa State Board of Education held January 12, 1928 at the Iowa School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs, Iowa:

(Section 16 of the last will and testament of Mrs. Sallie Stalker Smith is, as follows:

"I give devise and bequeath to my sisters Margaret Stalker and Julia Stalker Swearingen for their use and benefit during their lives my home in Ames, Iowa, known as "The Gables" and more particularly described as Lots Three and Four and the West one-fourth of Lot One in the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section Nine (9) Township Eighty-three (83) Range Twenty-four (24) Story County, Iowa. After their death all that portion of said property facing on Boone Street containing the dwellings and ornamental grounds extending from Boone Street south Three Hundred Twenty-four feet (324) to become the property of the State of Iowa for the use and benefit of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and is given in the name of Milliken Stalker and Sallie Stalker Smith of the class of 1873 to further the cause of international good will. All of the balance of said land to be sold and the proceeds thereof to be equally divided between Penn College for the benefit of the Girls' Dormitory and the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior of the Congregational Church. PROVIDED that should there not be sufficient cash in my estate to pay the bequests above enumerated then in that case that portion of the property known as "The Gables" not given to the State of Iowa for said college to be sold at once and sufficient of the funds realized from such sale shall be used to liquidate the cash bequests and the balance if any, divided equally between Penn College and the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior of the Congregational Church. That portion of my estate known as "The Gables" and given to the State of Iowa for Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to be used exclusively as a home for male foreign students, preference being given to those whose native language is other than English. And while the Cosmopolitan Club exists to be used as head-quarters for such Club. The management of the property hereby given to the State of Iowa for said Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to be always be in the President and Faculty of said College."

President Hughes reported that Mrs. Julia Stalker Swearingen had died recently.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that the State Board of Education accept the property under the provisions of the will.
A statement concerning the construction of a Residence Hall to house foreign students and graduate American students submitted to the Board of Regents by B. H. Platt, Vice President for Business and Finance, March 16, 1961:

I. Description of proposal and property

It is proposed to construct a residence hall to house 250 to 275 students on the Iowa State University property at Lincoln Way and Ash Avenue in Ames. This property contains about 8 acres. A portion of the property was purchased from the Estate of Sallie Stalker Smith, another portion purchased from the Sigma Nu Fraternity, another portion purchased from Thomas E. Pope, and a three-acre portion, the "International House" property, was received by bequest under the will of Sallie Stalker Smith in 1928. The gift is a parcel of land 324 feet deep and 382.04 feet fronting on Lincoln Way (see copy of the will of Sallie Stalker Smith). On this property stands the home referred to as the "Gables" and now known as "International House." This house was given to Iowa State University to "house foreign male students, whose language is other than English." It has been used in substantial compliance with the will since it was received.

The proposed construction would provide housing accommodations for 250 to 275 students, approximately one-third of which would be women and two-thirds men. Both foreign graduate and undergraduate students and U.S. graduate students would be accepted, with preference given to foreign students.

II. History and use

The present "International House" was built in 1879 by Dr. A. S. Welch, first president of Iowa State University and was sold to Mr. Milliken Stalker in 1908. After Mr. Stalker's death the property went to his sister, Sallie Stalker Smith, who in her will gave it to her sisters as long as they should live and thence to Iowa State University to house foreign students as mentioned above. Prior to 1927, the house had been rented by the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Kappa Sigma Fraternities at different times. In 1928 and again in 1951 the house was burned extensively and was rebuilt after each fire to approximately its original condition. Ten foreign male students are presently housed in the International House.
III. Discussion

1. The graduate college of Iowa State University has expanded tremendously in the last several years. 1290 of the students enrolled Winter Quarter 1961 were graduate students (1165 men, 125 women).

2. 153 of the 320 foreign students on campus are graduate students. At the present time, ten foreign students are housed in the International House - five are graduate students, 3 special students and 2 are undergraduates.

3. Although the will, prepared in 1914 called for the International House to house only those whose native language is other than English, the customary and desirable practice today is to house foreign students with English speaking students so that they may become acquainted with the language, traditions and customs of their host country more effectively. The proposed foreign and graduate student residence hall should be available on a mixed nationality basis to foreign and U.S. students alike, but preference should be given to foreign students.

4. There will be many more spaces for foreign graduate students in the new residence hall than the maximum of ten now available in the International House.

5. Less than half of the area on which the residence hall is to be built was received in the bequest and the balance was purchased by Iowa State University.

6. It seems appropriate that out of consideration for the numbers of the foreign students that can be housed in the unit, a residence hall housing both men and women and foreign students as well as United States graduate students would be appropriate on this site.

7. Since nearly half of the 320 foreign students are graduate students it is felt that a new foreign and graduate residence hall will better serve foreign students than would an undergraduate residence hall.

8. It is believed that more foreign language students will be served by a foreign and graduate student residence hall on the site of the "Gables" than would be served by a perpetuation of this old structure.

9. The present house is inadequate as to capacity, obsolete and expensive to operate because of its capacity and age.
State Board of Regents  
ATT: David A. Dancer, Secretary  
LOCAL

Gentlemen:

This letter is written in response to your question regarding the construction of a dormitory on the "International House property" owned by the State of Iowa for the use and benefit of Iowa State University. A portion of the International House property includes the house formerly known as "The Gables" which was received by the State under the will of Sallie Stalker Smith.

I have reviewed the materials which you submitted to me and particularly the will of Sallie Stalker Smith which bequeaths to the State for the use and benefit of Iowa State University her home, known as "The Gables", to be used for the housing of foreign students. I understand also that the house known as "The Gables" is some 75 years old, is in poor condition and provides accommodations for only about 10 students.

It is my opinion that the removal of the house known as "The Gables" and the construction of a modern dormitory on this site would not impair the State's title to the property. In the construction of such a dormitory on this site, the State Board of Regents should insure that accommodations at least equivalent in quality and numbers to those provided in "The Gables" are available for the use of foreign male students whose native language is other than English. Such a policy would provide substantial compliance with the terms of the will.

Very truly yours,

Evan Hultman
Attorney General
Business Manager
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Dear Sir:

I represent some collateral heirs of Sally Stalker Smith. I understand that under her will certain property south of Highway 30 across from your campus was willed or deeded to the University for use as an International House with a right of reversion in the event the property was no longer used for that purpose. Would you please advise me what the facts are with reference to this property, the description of which I do not have immediately available.

Yours very truly,

Dwight Brooke

Dwight Brooke

*RECIP*
Mr. Dwight Brooke  
Bankers Life Company  
Des Moines 7, Iowa  

October 22, 1963  

Dear Mr. Brooke:  

This is in reply to your letter of October 18, 1963, regarding the property willed by Sallie Stalker Smith to the State of Iowa for the use and benefit of Iowa State University. This property was received by the State Board of Education (now State Board of Regents) in 1929 under Mrs. Smith's will. The will contained no reversion clauses. The property includes the house known as "The Gables", which, according to the will, was to be used for the housing of male foreign students whose native language is other than English. Subsequently, additional land was purchased to the South and to the East of the Smith property, practically doubling the original ground area.

The house was renamed "International House" and was used for the housing of about 10 male foreign students for more than thirty years. In 1928, and again in 1951, fires caused extensive damage to the house and both times it was repaired and continued in operation. In spite of the repairs the house, which was constructed in 1879, was in poor condition by 1961.

As long ago as 1943 consideration was being given to the construction of a dormitory for graduate students on this property, designed to accommodate not only the foreign students who were then living in International House but other students as well. In 1961 this plan was revived and the question of whether such construction would violate the terms of the will was referred to the Attorney General of Iowa. In a letter dated June 11, 1962, Attorney General Evan Hultman advised the Board of Regents that in his opinion "the removal of the house known as 'The Gables' and the construction of a modern dormitory on this site would not impair the State's title to the property..." and that "the State Board of Regents should insure that accommodations at least equivalent in quality and numbers to those provided in 'The Gables' are available for the use of foreign male students whose native Language is other than English...". On the basis of this opinion, we proceeded with plans for a dormitory and construction contracts were awarded by the State Board of Regents on April 12, 1963. The old house known as "The Gables" was demolished and the first unit of new construction to house 300 students is underway on the property.
Mr. Dwight Brooke                                      October 22, 1963

It is our intention to conform to the Attorney General's suggestion and to provide more and better accommodations for foreign students than were provided in "The Gables". Preference will be given to male foreign students whose native Language is other than English to the extent of ten spaces which was the capacity of "The Gables". In actual practice we anticipate housing many more foreign students than the ten which would have been accommodated had the old house been kept in operation. Our present enrollment of foreign students exceeds 500, the great majority of which are male, and living accommodations for these students are difficult to obtain in Ames. Many more spaces will be available for foreign students in our new dormitories than were available in "The Gables".

Very truly yours,

B. H. Platt
Vice President for Business & Finance

BHP:pt

cc: President Hilton
    Evan Hultman, Attorney General of Iowa
    David A. Dancer, Secretary, State Board of Regents
    J. C. Schilletter, Director of Residence Halls
October 30, 1963

The Honorable Evan Hultman
Attorney General of Iowa
State House
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Mr. Hultman:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from Dwight Brooke as a followup to his inquiry regarding our use of the "International House" property.

Apparently Mr. Brooke is satisfied and we can close the file on this matter.

Very truly yours,

B. H. Platt
Vice President for Business
and Finance

BHP:pt
Enclosure (1)
cc: President Hilton
    David A. Dancer
    J. C. Schilletter
Mr. B. H. Platt
Vice President for Business
and Finance
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Dear Mr. Platt:

My wife and I have read your letter and the enclosures and we heartily approve of the program the University has adopted.

Sincerely yours,

Dwight Brooke

Dwight Brooke
Knapp-Storms Complex 1965, 1966

The location of the Knapp-Storms Complex was established on the old poultry farm south of Welch Avenue after many discussions concerning other locations. The original plan for this area called for three complexes each with two towers and each two towers connected by a Commons building in which would be located kitchen and dining facilities, recreation rooms, lounges, meeting rooms and office space. The area, as planned, would eventually provide space for 3600 residents.

It was felt at the time that the advantages of parking lots, room for expansion and of the eventual location of intramural fields on the nearby horticultural farm far outweighed the disadvantages of distance to the campus and traffic down Welch Avenue.

The architectural firm of Crites and McConnell was given the contract for designing the buildings. The original layout calling for three complexes was approved in 1963 by the Board of Regents. Bids were received March 19, 1964, on the first complex of two residential towers and a connecting Commons. The project presented to the Board of Regents was for $4,500,000. James Thompson and Sons was awarded the general contract. The final cost of this complex was $4,440,593.40 for both construction and equipment. This figure also included the extra installation of wall board to cover outside walls of each tower to correct the sound transmission between rooms. The Storms tower was correct-
ed after the building was completed and occupied and consequently the cost was much greater than on Knapp Hall which was done during construction.

The Knapp-Storms Complex was one of the first projects to be financed with the sale of revenue bonds. The official statement and notice of sale dated September 24, 1964, had the following description of the project.

This project will consist of the construction on University owned land directly south of the present campus of dormitory and dining facilities sufficient to serve 1204 men students.

A two story dining hall, kitchen and lounge unit will be situated between two twelve story dormitories. The dining and lounge areas will be air conditioned. The dining unit will be designed so that it may accommodate the residents of additional dormitories and service will be cafeteria style.

The dormitories will have basements containing luggage storage space, supply rooms, coin-operated laundry facilities and a combination meeting and recreation room. The first two floors will contain apartments for the Hall Director, Head Resident, Custodian, two guest rooms, a post office and meeting rooms. The upper ten stories will each contain 30 double rooms and one combination floor lounge and study and two toilet rooms. Each dormitory will be served by two elevators. Construction will be monolithic concrete with precast architectural concrete facing. The project has attracted wide attention among universities because of its highly efficient use of space and the resulting low cost.

Storms Hall 1965

The opening of Storms Hall, the first tower of the complex to be located at the south end of Welch Avenue on what had been the poultry farm, was complicated with many frustrations. Rooms
in the hall had been assigned to approximately 600 men for fall occupancy, the houses had been named, head residents appointed and construction was on a tight schedule. Then a strike occurred to further delay construction. It was soon discovered that the kitchen and dining areas could not be completed before January and that rooms for only 300 men would be available by the time of the opening of fall quarter.

Arrangements were made to triple enough rooms in Helser Hall to house 300 men. Food Service was provided for half of the men in Elm-Oak and for half in Linden Hall. Food Service was available at the Storms Commons after Christmas vacation. Beginning in October one house per week was moved from Helser so that all men were in Storms by November.

Complications still existed because the roads were still unpaved and with a rainy fall there existed mud and many pools of water. Signs were made by the students "No Fishing" and "No Swimming". Trouble with the elevators existed immediately and this was a constant worry. Carpeting of the corridors and dens was delayed and was not completed until Christmas vacation. Then it was discovered that the sound transmission between rooms was extremely bad. Clogging of drains in the laundry room and flooding of the elevator pits because of broken pipes also occurred during the fall and cold rooms during the winter resulted in sleep-ins in the Commons lounge.

However, with all the difficulties, which were eventually
corrected, the morale of the students remained high and the house organizations and student government functioned well. The following house names were approved before the building was occupied: Baker, Boyd, Coover, Griffith, Hanson, Nielsen, Raymond, Sage, Starbuck and Wolf. The house names used at Westgate (Baker, Boyd, Sage, Griffith) were transferred to Storms Hall.

Storms Hall was named in honor of Albert Boynton Storms. Albert B. Storms was born in Michigan in 1860, and came to Des Moines in 1900, after having been a Methodist pastor in Detroit, Michigan and Madison, Wisconsin. He became the sixth president on September 1, 1903, and remained in office until August 31, 1910.

Knapp Hall and Commons 1966

The food service in the Commons began immediately after Christmas vacation. During the six month period, no complaints were heard about food. It probably illustrates what favorable surroundings, newness and lack of crowding in the cafeteria lines will do for institutional food service because only one year later, in the spring of 1967, there was a threatened food strike because of the food and lack of service. Neither the food nor the service had changed that much in one year.

The meeting rooms, the public lounge, the vending room and finally the library, which was furnished with books and supervised by the University Library, were used extensively and have
received many enthusiastic comments both from visitors and the residents.

The second tower of this complex, known as Knapp Hall, has the same facilities as Storms Hall except that an apartment for the supervisory custodian and his wife was located in the basement.

Knapp Hall also had much difficulty with elevators when it was first occupied. The laying of carpeting was delayed and some heat problems were experienced during the winter months.

The houses are named as follows - Ayres, Bergman, Fuller, MacRae, Maney, Murray, Otopalik, Schmidt, Vance, Wilkinson.

Knapp Hall was named for Seaman Asabel Knapp who was born in Schoon Lake, New York, on December 16, 1833. He died April 1, 1911. He moved to Benton County, Iowa, where he bought a small farm at Big Grove. He was a Methodist pastor at Vinton, Iowa for five years (1869-1873). He helped to organize and was the first president of the Iowa Improved Stock Breeder's Association. He became the second president of Iowa State on December 1, 1883 and resigned that post on December 5, 1884.

Note: September 1970, when Knapp became a coeducational hall and Welch, traditionally a women's hall, became a men's hall, two of the men's houses, Ayres and Bergman, were transferred to Welch Hall and were replaced by two new women's houses in Knapp - Doolittle and Rawson.
Wallace-Wilson Complex 1967, 1969

This complex was the second of the three that were originally planned for the old poultry farm site at the end of Welch Street.

Wallace Hall 1967

Bids for Wallace Hall were received on March 3, 1966. The total project budget called for an expenditure of $2,200,000. James A. Thompson and Sons were awarded the general contract for $1,239,547.

The plan of this hall was similar to Storms Hall providing room for 590 students on the upper ten floors, two guest rooms and two apartments on the mezzanine; on the ground floor are two offices, a post office and public rest rooms; and in the lower level are a meeting room and a custodial and storage room.

There was plenty of time to complete the building and for once there was no fear that the difficulties experienced with Storms and Knapp would exist. However, again there were many frustrations such as only one elevator, and it on a temporary basis, was operating, no hot water on the day of occupancy, and no carpeting for any area. Finally, when it was thought everything would function, difficulties were experienced with the heating system and many complaints were registered during the first week of January. In fact, on January 10, 1968, Mr. Charles
Frederiksen, director of residence, said that auxiliary heaters would be used. Most of the difficulties were ironed out by February 1st and the men did not raise further complaints.

Wallace Hall was named for Henry A. Wallace, a former graduate of Iowa State who had served as United States Secretary of Agriculture, United States Secretary of Commerce and was Vice President of the United States during Franklin Delano Roosevelt's third term.

The houses were named for the following people - Cassell, Dana, Emerson, Errington, Gilman, Hartman, Lancelot, Lantz, McCowen and Petersen.

Note: September 1970, when Wallace became a coeducational hall in the fall and Birch and Welch, traditionally women's halls, became men's halls, two of the men's houses, Cassell and Dana, were transferred to Birch and Welch and were replaced by two new women's houses - Kilbourne and Rambo.

Wilson Hall and Commons

Bids for Wilson Hall and the Commons were received on June 27, 1967. The total project budget called for an expenditure of $3,820,000. James A. Thompson and Sons of Ames were awarded the general contract.

The plan of Wilson Hall is essentially the same as Wallace Hall. The Commons has a few changes with a larger meeting room, recreation room and a larger library room. Also the administrative
office of the manager was moved from its location in Knapp-Storms Commons to the Wallace-Wilson Commons and a large apartment for the custodian and his wife was located on the mezzanine floor.

The dining room has a terrazo floor and carpeted private dining rooms, otherwise the facilities are quite similar to the ones in Knapp-Storms.

Wilson Hall was named for James Wilson. "Tama Jim", as he was popularly known, was appointed professor of agriculture in 1891 and was responsible for both teaching and the experimental station. He was appointed United States Secretary of Agriculture in 1897 and served the longest term of anyone in this office - 16 years.

The house names in Wilson Hall are - Cunningham, Greene, Hewitt, Johnson, Lamson, Mashek, Matterson, Rothacker, Webber, Werkman.
Maple-Willow-Larch Complex
1967, 1969, 1971

This complex, located in the "flats" west of Wallace Road and immediately north of Lincoln Way, will consist of three towers and a commons building when finally completed. The complex will be the first residence halls which will be completely air conditioned from a central plant being installed at the University. Although originally planned to house women in each of the three towers, it will not house men in the third tower to be known as Larch.

Maple Hall 1967

The first tower, known as Maple Hall, consists of a ten story building housing sixty-seven women on each floor of the upper eight stories. Each floor is known as a house and includes a den, ironing room, two central toilet and shower room facilities, luggage and service room. The main floor of the building has a formal lounge, men's rest room, a combined post office and office, the resident advisor's apartment and a main entrance lobby. The ground floor contains an entrance lobby, mechanical equipment room, storage room, laundry room, vending room and a custodian's apartment. The building has two elevators.

Bids for this building were received March 9, 1965, and the total cost for this tower was estimated at $1,990,000. James Thompson and Sons was the general contractor.
What seemed to be a crisis in September 1966, when this tower was not ready for occupancy proved to be a blessing in disguise because it enabled the residence department to move the women from Barton and Freeman Halls into Maple Hall in early January of 1967, thereby making it possible to begin the major renovations needed in these two halls.

The women had food service in the Linden and Oak dining rooms until the facilities opened in the Commons in March 1969.

House names in Maple Hall are: Cranor, Forbes, Friant, Hayden, Knowles, Shilling, Walls and Young.

Willow Hall and Commons 1969, 1970

The second tower of this complex is known as Willow Hall and with only minor exceptions is an exact duplicate of Maple Hall. Women occupied the building in March 1969, moving from Birch, Welch and Roberts Halls making it possible to make much needed renovations.

Bids for the second tower plus the Commons were received August 11, 1967. The total project cost was $4,250,000 and James Thompson and Sons received the general contract.

The house names in Willow Hall are: Anderson, Arnquist, Bates, Bishop, Cook, Lancaster, Lommen and Tompkins.

The Commons building of this complex provides the finest facilities that can be found in any residence set-up. The Commons building contains a kitchen, dining room and four
cafeteria lines on the first floor. The dining room is carpeted throughout and has four private dining rooms off the main dining room. Students may enter the Commons building by enclosed glass walk-ways from each tower to the ground floor of the Commons.

The second floor contains the main lounge, administrative offices, public rest rooms, storage rooms and stairways leading to the cafeteria. The head resident office is also located on the second floor.

The third floor of the Commons building contains: lounge space, library, music room, two vending areas, recreation room for pool and ping pong, two meeting rooms, the RCA student organization office, public restrooms and storage space.

The third tower of this complex, to be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1971, had to be altered to take care of housing for men. The arrangement, however, is similar to the other two towers in the complex with the exception that there is no custodian's apartment on the first floor.

Bids were received on December 10, 1968, and the total cost including piling, amounted to $2,585,000. The general contract was awarded to James Thompson and Sons.

Willow Hall and Commons was Iowa State University's first project involving partial funding under the College Housing program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Three million dollars of revenue bonds bearing interest at three percent were purchased by the Federal government, the balance of the funding was provided from a bond issue marketed publicly.